The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,169 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.	16th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat.....	4752	750	P. S Tomlin ....26th ,,	
— Gwalior.....	2733	500	C. Harris.....2nd Oct.	
L. Indus	3663	600	W. E. Breese.....10th ,,	
M. Hydaspes.....	2284	500	G. Scrivener.....17th ,,	
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates.....24th ,,	
— Nizam.....	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson....31st ,,	
L. Shannon.....	4148	800	J. S. Murray ....7th Nov.	
M. Assam.....	3038	550	S. F. Cole .....14th ,,	
L. Cathay.....	2983	500	T. Fairlough....21st ,,	
— Lombardy....	2726	500	W. E. Thompson 28th ,,	

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London chance vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
VERONA.....	3116 600	L. H. Moule.....	19th Sept.
MALWA.....	2939 500	A. C. Loggin.....	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502 700	G. W. Brady.....	17th ,,
MASSILIA....	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard.....	31st ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles. Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 15th Oct.
TINO	5,000	750	,, 12th Nov.
MANFREDI	5,000	750	on Monday, 8th Dec.

A Launch leaves Apollo Bunder bound [illegible] on the day of Sailing, with Passengers [illegible].

Through Railway Tickets available [illegible] days to [illegible] via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and [illegible] are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

[illegible]ssrs. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

[illegible]ALE DE NAVIGATION.
[illegible]NTHLY STEAMERS
[illegible]EILLES.

[illegible] of the Monsoon the [illegible] steamer COLOMBO [illegible] horse-power, will [illegible]T MARSEILLES [illegible] a Doctor and [illegible]

[illegible]ines.
[illegible]fare.
[illegible] are as
[illegible]

[illegible]ion.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

ASPARAGUS,
Finest Picked German,
Rs. 2 per tin, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES,
(A delicious relish.)
Il annas per tin.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING,
LAMBSWOOL CHOLERA BELTS.

THE most comfortable article of the kind made.

	Usual Prices. Rs. As.
Fine White ..... each	3 9
Superfine Scarlet ..... ,,	3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.
FORGET-ME-NOT. [illegible]NGIPANNI.
JASMIN. [illegible]CKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK. [illegible]LLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE. [illegible]OSS ROSE.
[illegible]OPONAX. YLANG YLANG.
[illegible]APE JASMINE. LAUGHING WATER.
[illegible]RING VIOLETS. SHAM[illegible] NOSE-GA[illegible]
[illegible]NDELETIA. E[illegible]
[illegible] GENUINE EAU-D[illegible]GNE, all sizes.
[illegible] & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

[illegible]N AND TAYLOR,
[illegible]MISTS,
[illegible]OAD, BOMBAY.

[illegible]NDIGESTION, [illegible]NSTIPA-

[illegible]king free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

[illegible]y.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from [illegible]ous quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave [illegible]mp our name on our Watches.

[illegible]NARD, [illegible]ASPLEN, & CO.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
[illegible]G VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
[illegible]elephone No. 326 Adelphi Hotel.

[illegible]g or without Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers.
Lathes, Planing Machines.
Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Steel ditto. ditto.
Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.

[illegible] Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam [illegible]g the steam, so it is discharged very little above [illegible]ive governor acting on the expansion gear. The [illegible] Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Johannisberg	... 23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Liebfraumilch	... 17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ... ...Niersteln	... 14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK .. ...Hochheim	... 12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK .. ...Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK .. ... Geisenheim	... 11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK .. ... Laubenheim	... 9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ROYAL BLEND.

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
A GENUINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,

And undoubtedly the best Scotch Whisky in India. No puffing required. Send for a bottle and try for yourself.

THIS RARE OLD SCOTCH BLEND is distinguished by having a Bouquet as in fine old MATURED WINES which very few Scotch Whiskies in India can boast of.

Rs. 23-8 per dozen, Cash.

Apply to
THE GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes-street, Fort; and Cumballa Hill;
And all first class Clubs, Hotels and Dealers.

WILLIAM J. ESSAL.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

LATE ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

ENGINEERS, BOILERMAKERS, SHIP & MILL WRIGHTS, IRON-FOUNDERS, AND CONTRACTORS.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron Work. Importers of all classes of Machinery. Sole Agents for the celebrated "Valvoline" Cylinder and Machine Oils. Price lists and Estimates supplied on application.

WE have always ON SALE Fire Bricks and Clay, Patent Linen Belting and Fastenings, Aluminatteb Compound, Seamless Flax Hose, Asbestos Packing, Millboard and Cement, Diamond and Silver Grit, Spring Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all kinds.

WORKS AND OFFICES:—MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable, it is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel most a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a German-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works an keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Sent Post-free to any station in India. Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

45, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

WHISKEY, WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay ranks amongst the most of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Stocks are arriving regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Per dozen Rs. 23: per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above Bank will be received here up to

15TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Bombay, August 27, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 20th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made:—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
,, 150 ,, 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

THE undersigned begs to announce to the public of Bombay and the Mofussil that he has REMOVED one of the OLDEST WATCH-REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENTS, that of the late Mr. JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, watch, clock, and chronometer maker, from 17, Meadow-street, to 11, Meadow-street, on the first floor of the house occupied by Cursetjee Cavasjee, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker. The patrons of the establishment are respectfully requested to send to the above address their orders, which will be neatly executed as in the time of his late father.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the patrons of the establishment of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker, that the services of JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE DAVUR have been DISPENSED WITH from the 3rd of September, instant. Hereafter all the correspondence of the said establishment will be signed by the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE.
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watch-maker.
6th September, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	140
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

IN consequence of the fire between Kim and Parali being cleared by Rocks NO GOODS or LIVE STOCK CAN BE BOOKED from stations south of same beyond Kim or from stations South of Parali beyond Palsana.

Passengers and parcels not exceeding one maund in weight, will be booked through as usual to or from the west, but extra cargo and Parcel Gaies will be delayed about three hours in the through journey.

J. H. DUMASAY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the pair (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited.

NOTICE.—The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 28, Apollo-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz.—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report.
To declare an *ad-interim* dividend.
To appoint two directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 5th September, 1884.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 22nd instant (both days inclusive.)

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1884, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Mr. Beharilall Tunsookroy, and Mr. D. H. Glade as Directors.
4. To appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 17th September, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GLADE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 4th September, 1884.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1884.
2 To declare a dividend.
3 To elect a Director in place of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 20th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors.
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent

Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW, as the Company may require, for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).

Tenders, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Tallow," specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (guaranteed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will, in the event of Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd September, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ....F. FROST.
MANAGERS ....TOWERS & BEVERLY.

CROWDED HOUSES
Still continue to greet
THE ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MR. FRANK TOWERS' DRAMA,
"MAGGIE'S DREAM,"
TO-NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
OF
"MAGGIE'S DREAM,"
"MAGGIE'S DREAM,"
LAST NIGHT!
OF THE
GREAT VISION SCENE,
Concluding with
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
In her Marvellous
BICYCLE PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
Charles Reade's four-act Drama
DRINK,
adapted from
L'ASSOMOIR.

This great moral production enjoyed one of the longest runs on record at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and was pronounced by the entire Press and Public to be the most realistic production of the modern stage, bringing to light as it does the terrible evils attending excessive indulgence in

DRINK.

Box-plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured for any night in advance.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Business Manager, for F. Frost............ A. FIEDLER.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT a General Meeting held on the 10th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 8 per share was declared, and made payable on and after the 22nd instant.
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, September 11, 1884.

PUNJAB STEAM MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, shall be paid to the registered shareholders of the above Company on and after the 20th September, 1884,
N. EDULJEE BANKWALLA,
Business Director.
Lahore, 8th September, 1884.

TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 4,000 cubic feet (more or less) of TEAK, Malabar, in logs to this Factory during the official year 1884-85.

2. Specifications and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory. No tenders will be received after the 31st October, 1884.
W. GORDON, Captain, R. A.,
Officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, 9th September, 1884.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA S. & M. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, equal to Rs. 6¼ per share, will be payable on application on and after the 22nd instant, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 19th July. Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates.
JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
40, Forbes-street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Line of Railway from Hotgi to Gadag, a distance of 173½ miles, will be opened for Passenger traffic on the 15th instant.
For Time and Fare Tables see separate Notices.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager, Gadag.
G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Poona, 12th September, 1884.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 30th September, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

FURTHER DIVIDENDS have been declared and are now payable in the following Estates:—
Re Balkristna Rughoonath.
" Ruttonsey Cullianjee, Lukhmidas Cullianjee, Cursondas Cullianjee and Vulubdas Cullianjee.
" Nanabhoy Bomanjee.
" Runsord Nuthoo.
" Abdoola Esmail Vydina Mahomed and Hajee Rahimtoola Goolam Hoosein.
" Limjibhoy Dinshaw Dawer.
" Khi[...] and Narayun Jairam.
" [...]ernath Morojee, 2nd Insolvency.
" [...]ernath Morojee, 1st Insolvency.
" Jugjiwan Hemjee.
" Bulwant Suckaram.
" Oosman Hajee Ludha, Hassum Hajee Ludha, and Hajee Cassum HajeeLudha.
" Manuel Almeida, 3rd Insolvency.
" Amerchund Becherdas, Ruttonjee Cursetjee and Nowrotee Cursetjee.
" Ardaseer Limjee.
" Richard Augustus Rozario.
" Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewala.
" Thomas Lidbetter.
" Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy.
" Purshotum Mohundass.
C. A. TURNER,
Official Assignee.
Bombay, 11th September, 1884.

SUMMER NUMBERS OF:—

	Rs. a.
Argosy	0 6
Belgravia	0 10
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Cassell's Family Magazine	0 8
Girl's Own Paper	0 6
Household Words	0 4

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,
Containing 17 Coloured Sketches
entitled "A Lover's Quarrel."
A complete novel, entitled "A Man of his Word."
A series of engravings—
How I merely caught a Convict.
And the following coloured Pictures:—
"A Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
"A Morning Greeting (Double Page).
"An Uninvited Guest."
"Left in Charge."
Also a special Coloured Supplement,
"The Lost Bird."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,
Containing the following complete Tales,
Splendidly Illustrated.
Gulbeyaz, by Athol Mayhew.
Bean Braithwaite's Folly, by G. Turner.
O'er Downs and Dunes, by A. Pask.
A Fiddle with one Tune, by R. E. Francellio.
Squire Humphrey, by E. Rose.
Also a large coloured Supplement,
"Happy Days."
Price Re. 1; Post free Re. 1-4 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 128, Bazar-Gate-street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1884.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, near the old Ice Factory, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 1 p.m., the remaining portion of household furniture and dispensary's furniture, medicines and instruments belonging to Dr. Pandoorung Gopal, proceeding to Poona.
SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 13th September, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS.
Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

HASSUNALLY HAKIMJI, No. 1, new Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market, has indeed beautiful boots and shoes, and pretty cheap.—F. N.

TRICYCLES!! TRICYCLES!!! Just received a small consignment of splendid Coventry Machines especially constructed for India.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

ARM AND PLATFORM!! Just unpacked another consignment of these celebrated Sewing Machines, price Rs. 45 net; complete, including portable case.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

STILL BURGUNDY.—VOLNAY and CHAMBERTIN, Rs. 21 and 27 per dozen bottles respectively.—BARTON & CO., Limited, Church-Gate-street.

LEATHER GOODS.—Railway Companions, Hand-bags, Purses, &c., in great variety.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Watchmaker, sole surviving partner to the late firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watchmaker, 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. H. A. Suntook's valuable household furniture, semi-grand Piano by Kaps, &c., at Bellasis-road, Byculla, to-day, at 1 p.m.

UNRESERVED SALE at Bennett's to-day.—English perambulator, English saddle and bridle, camphor-wood chest-of-drawers, wearing apparel, books and other sundry articles, &c.

GREAT Western Hotel, Bombay.—My wife and I stayed at the G. W. Hotel for three days and have been very comfortable. The rooms are airy and clean, the table good, and the attendance excellent.—J. W. Hughes, Colonel, Dorset Regiment.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8. pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

WANTED, first class certificated Engineer, with experience of Presses. Address "PRESS," *Bombay Gazette*.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just arrived, Gibb's guaranteed quality in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson & Cruddas, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

THE NEW MATERIAL Jarun cloth, universally worn, Latest patterns. Coat and vest, Rs. 7-8.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit Warehouse, Hummum-st.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

APPLY to GREEN and READ, Apollo-bunder, for retail quantities of the Club Wines, Whisky, &c., imported by PHIPSON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an European NURSE for the Sassoon General Hospital. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived, Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badham, Pile & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged European or Eurasian woman as nurse to a child 18 months old. Widow preferred. Apply to Mrs. De Brath, Nasirabad, Rajputana.

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, etc., REPAIRED with perfect satisfaction and guarantee.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN having a good knowledge of ironwork and capable of making detail plans from sketches or descriptions. A good salary will be paid to a competent man. Apply personally or by letter to Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, a superior turn-out, consisting of a new light and stylish Victoria, with moveable box, pole and shafts; also a pair of quiet, well matched handsome black Arabs (ride and drive) with new Harness.—Apply Major STANLEY CARTER, 10th N. L. I., 6, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. H. CREET & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, CAWNPORE.

WE are SUPPLYING the neatest, the cheapest, and the strongest LEATHER GOODS in India. Write to us for Harness, Saddles, Portmanteaux, Machine Beltings, Regimental and Police Accoutrements, and Boots; Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and for all other descriptions of Leather Goods.
Price List free on application.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.—Suit No. 503 of 1880.

KHATAO ROWJEE, of Bombay, a Kutchee Lowana, Hindoo, a Lunatic, so found by inquisition by POONJA WALLJEE, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Wadnee Gadee, without the Fort, the Committee of the person and estate of the said Lunatic....Plaintiff.
vs.
CHUNDA RAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate, within the Fort, and PREMJEE LUDHA, heir and legal representative of LUDHA NUTHOO, and his successor in the office of Shettia or headman of the caste, residing at Sattad, without the Fort, being the Shethias or headmen of the Kutchee Lowana caste in Bombay, and CANJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Dariasthan-street, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.
To the members of the Kutchee Lowana caste, Resident in Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood on the 4th day of September, instant, notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the plaintiff has filed this suit claiming that the defendants as Shettias of the Kutchee Lowana caste may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 41,042-3-9 (being the balance due to him for moneys expended by him for the caste) with interest, and that it may be declared that the plaintiff has a valid charge in respect of the said sum, and interest on all the moneys due or to become due in respect of the said caste contributions and the caste funds, and also that the plaintiff has a valid charge or lien on all the caste property situate at Dariasthan-street without the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1884.
J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
EDGAR FOADEN,
Agent.

HOTELS.

PALLONJEE'S
ADELPHI HOTEL,
BYCULLA
(Near the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. R.; Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. R.; and P. & O. Dock).
AND
VICTORIA HOTEL,
ESPLANADE,
(Near the Gymkhana and opposite the Parade Ground.)
Two Minutes' walk and one Minute's drive from Bori Bunder and Church-gate-street Stations, and Apollo Bunder.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto kindly patronised his Establishments that owing to the increasing preference shown by the Public for the last-named Hotel, and the consequent want of accommodation entailed, he has been compelled to make a most important addition to it, by securing the next house, which is being fitted up with all possible conveniences and improvements, to meet the tastes and add to the comforts of his numerous patrons. The house, which has been secured at great cost, is well situate and pleasantly open to the sea breeze, affording every facility for those who desire to reside in the Fort for business or convenience. The Proprietor here takes the opportunity of expressing his warm thanks to those who have so kindly supported him in the past, and trusts they will extend the same favours to him in the future.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Residents at either of the above Hotels can have their meals at the other without extra charge.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.—We guarantee our Whiskies to be distilled from MALT only. They are pure, mild, agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils, and other impurities too often found in common raw grain spirits of inferior quality.
Rs. 24, 27 and 34 in cases of 1 dozen.
"Caledonia Blend" at Rs. 18 Nett Cash.
Breadalbane Highland at Rs. 20 Nett Cash.
We allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent. equal to 2 Annas in the Rupee off above Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	52 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	..	58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	33 0	...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	48 0	...
Dry Elite	48 0	50 0
First Quality Dry	40 0	42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	37 0	39 0
Goldlack, extra	42 0	44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshoefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	Rs. ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	17 0	20 0
Geisenheimer	..	21 0
Leibfraumilch	..	25 0
Steinwein	22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	29 0
Rudesheimer	..	29 0
Marcobrunner	..	33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	30 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Niersteiner	..	18 0
Hochheimer	..	21 0
Brauneberger	18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	..	24 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	..	24 0
Rudesheimer	26 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	31 0	34 0
Steinberger	31 0	34 0
Scharzhofberger	37 0	40
Johannisberger	39 0	42
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	22 0	Rs. 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	...
Do. do. Superior	16 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	17 0	19 0
Chateau Leoville	[illegible]	...
Chateau Lafitte	24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	13 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	[illegible]	19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 15 0	...
St. Julien	20 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau Romer	17 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chamberlin	28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky***	25 0	—
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Lagerbier	5 0	...
Kaiser Beer	6 0	4 0
Export Beer	5 8	..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 0	3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	21 0	...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	..	6 0
Do. do. Pints	..	6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Breudevin	18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel	20 0
Old St. Croix Rum	20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum	22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	4 0
Do. do. do. tins, First Swiss Brand.	5 0
Do. do. do. Bab	5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6	0 12
Asparagus	2 8	1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	1 6	0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	1 0	0 10
Red do. do.	1 4	0 12
Young French Beans in Water	0 12	0 7
Celery	0 14	0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Celery	0 14	0 10
French Beans	0 14	...
Cut French Beans	0 8	...
Small Sausages	1 6	...

TERMS.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of [...] per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampar[...]
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

KANNY AND C[...]
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 9, MEADOW-STRE[...]
Next door to
MR. D. MACROPO[...]
The Tobaconis[...]

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIG[...]
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE [...]
PAID-UP CAPITA[...]
OUR PRICES DEFY [...]
HIGHEST REWARDS [...]
OUR GRAMME MAC[...]
results at all Gov[...]
ELECTRIC MACHINE[...]
Do.
Do. for 6 arc[...]
Do.
Do.
SWAN'S A[...]
PATENT WI[...]
JABL[...]
INSULAT[...]
NOTE:—[...]
currents a[...]
41, Me[...]
STINGI[...]
Complai[...]

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1884.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon .... Sept. 19th, 2h. 28·3m. p.m.
First Quarter .... " 27th, 3h. 12·2m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	Cricket Match, Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteers. Factory Commission, 2 p.m. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Telephone Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Fort Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Criminal Sessions.	5 49	6 3	5 21m 5 4a	11 44m 11 58a
Sun. 14	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	6 2	6 45m 6 45a	— 1 21a
Mon. 15	Sind Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Factory Commission, 2 p.m. Criminal Sessions. English mail expected per s.s. Verona.*	5 49	6 1	8 11m 8 21a	1 27m 2 28a
Tu. 16	Bombay International Exhibition, 5 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Criminal Sessions. Departure of English mail per s.s. Venetia 5 p.m.	5 49	6 0	9 12m 9 25a	2 30m 3 22a
Wed. 17	Peteti, Parsi Holiday.	5 49	5 59	9 57m 10 12a	3 26m 4 5a
Thr. 18	Naoroz, Parsi New Year's Day. Khatao Makanji S. and W. Co., Meeting 2 p.m.	5 50	5 58	10 36m 10 56a	4 15m 4 45a
Fri. 19	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 50	5 57	11 13m 11 35a	4 59m 5 22a

* Left Aden at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, September 9.

DIVINE SERVICES.

14TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, September 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 197, 311 Part 2, and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 210 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield. Anthem.—"Plead Thou my cause."—Mozart.
Thursday, September 18.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins & Holy Communion. Hymns 260 & 320.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 166, 221 & 17.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 247, 210 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.,
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 206, 207, and 235.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

METHODIST CHURCH.
DEAN LANE HALL, FORT.
9-30 a.m.—Bible class and Sunday School with black board illustration by Superintendent (all are cordially invited).
11 a.m.—Children's services conducted by Rev. D. O. Fox (collection in aid of Sunday School.)
6 p.m.—Sermon by lay preacher.
MAZAGON.
4-30 p.m.—Bible class and Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. Stephens.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. G. Bowen.
GRANT ROAD.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 a.m.—Sermon by lay preacher.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. D. O. Fox.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 340 & 295.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 283, 394 and 314.
Wednesday, September 17.
6 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 225, 269, and 365.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 4, 319, and 260.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 207, 290, and 23.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
"ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Docks
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. All seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board a vessel in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteers, 11 a.m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Colaba (s), from Rangoon; and H. M. S. Briton, Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), for Zanzibar, &c.; Recta (s), Havre; and Sahara (s), Marseilles.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cape Town direct per extra B. I. S. N. Co.'s [...]addea will be closed at the General Post O[...] p. m. to-day. Mails for Singapore and H[...] per P. and O. extra s. s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p. m.

MUSIC AT THE [...]NA.—The following programme of music [...]layed by the band of the 10th Regiment [...]t the Gymkhana [...] evening commencing [...]

March	Little Emily	Rivie[...]
Overture	Tancredi	Ros[...]
Valse	La Plus Belle	W[...]
Scene and Duet	Trovatore	
Valse	Pluie d'Or	
Polka	The Pouting Face	

GOD SAVE THE QU[...]

DEATH FROM HYDRO[...] quest was held yesterda[...] the body of Dave[...] years. Deceased[...] a stray [...] in abou[...] Five da[...] plained[...] Thurs[...] she [...] treate[...] verdi[...] cause[...]

Th[...] last[...] men[...] the[...]

LORD DUFFERIN'S APPOINTMENT.

OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty is eminently satisfactory. Our only regret is that Lord Ripon will leave us four months before the expiration of his term. Lord Dufferin is a popular nobleman. He is moderate in his political opinions, and has consequently few or no political enemies. His early speeches in Parliament marked him out as a remarkable speaker and sound politician. His suggestions always pleased his opponents, as they were couched in temperate and soothing language. Irishmen are well known for their suavity, and the noble lord who is shortly to come as our Chief is an ornament in this respect. He is a man who, when refusing to do a thing, will take the trouble to explain why he refuses. He is well up in the political history of the past half-century. Socially he is very popular, and is a welcome guest wherever he goes.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE important event of Lord Dufferin assuming the Viceroyalty in succession to Lord Ripon takes place in December. The former's appointment has been so favourably spoken of long before the nomination was announced that there is very little to say at the present stage. We expect much of the new Viceroy, and may God fulfil our expectations. His career hitherto has been unexceptionable, and we trust that he will earn the blessings of the poor millions of this country.—*Bombay Samachar.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.

BABLIA WITTO was charged with having on the 26th August last stolen a dhotur, or waist-cloth, of the value of eight annas, the property of Atmaram Balkrishna. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, as well as to a previous conviction.

The judge, in passing sentence, said that society must be protected against incorrigible thieves of the class to which the prisoner seemed to belong. So far as he was concerned, light punishments did not seem to break off his old habits; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years.

The prisoner said if he was kept in Bombay, he would die, and he begged to be sent to some outstation.

The judge said that was not a matter in his disposal; and the prisoner was then removed from the dock.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

FATMABAI, woman, was charged with having on the 5th April last, before Mr. Justice Pinhey, at the High Court, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The prisoner, who had been on bail, appeared in court, according to the custom of her caste, with her face covered with a veil. Mr. Vicajee appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson for the defence.

The judge.—Is there anybody here to identify her?

Prisoner.—I have brought three women, who are outside the court.

Mr. Vicajee stated the chief facts of the case. Prisoner was one of the two widows of Gaiga Nathoo, who died in 1880. The other widow was named Sarabai; and each of them had a son. Some dispute having arisen about the property left by the deceased, it was finally arranged that the prisoner should be given Rs. 500 for herself and her son, and that she should give a release to Sarabai. The prisoner signed the release. On the 5th April last, when she appeared before Mr. Justice Pinhey in the matter of a petition filed on behalf of herself and her son against her mother-in-law and the other widow Sarabai, she denied that she had given a release, or that the signature to the document shown her was her signature. Her claim was for a share of her husband's propery, and she petitioned to be allowed to sue in *formâ pauperis.*

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, in addressing the jury, said his client had never intended to give a release in respect of all her claims to her husband's property and of her son. All that she intended to do was to give a release in respect of her dowry in consideration of the payment of the sum of Rs. 500 to her. The prisoner's husband died possessed of considerable property; and she could not dispose of the claims of her son. If she did that, the son, as soon as he attained his majority, would upset the instrument sanctioning a release. The learned counsel submitted that a fraud had been committed upon his client, in that she was told that the document she signed was only in respect of her dowry, whereas it was really a release in respect of all her interest, and the interest of her son, in her husband's property.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said that she was asked whether she had signed a release; and she said she had signed a release in respect of her dowry, but not a release in respect of all her claims, as well as those of her son, to her husband's property.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

CRICKET.

A RETUR[...] will be played to-day on [...] Gymkhana [...] between the Gymkhana and th[...] Volunteers. [...] commences at 11 o'clock. By the kind perm[...] of Major Stanley Carter, th[...] band of the 10th N. I. will play during the aft[...] noon. The following are the sides:—

GYMKHANA	*vs.* VOLUNTEER[...]
General Edwardes.	Major Wyer.
Mr. Caulfield.	Lieutenant S[...]
Mr. Glazebrook.	Colour Se[...]
Mr. Hartwig.	Corpl. Y[...]
Mr. Horne.	Vo[...]
Mr. Mardall.	V[...]
Mr. Newnham.	
Mr. Piers.	
Mr. Pease.	
Mr. Penny.	
Mr. Stiven.	
Mr. Wilkins.	

THE S[...] Court i[...] B. I. S[...] judgm[...] loss [...] deno[...] not[...] in[...]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA S. & M. COMPANY, Ld.

THE following is the directors' report for the half year ending 30th June:—The accounts have been duly audited by Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, the company's auditors, who not merely audited the office accounts but took a careful stock of the cotton yarn and stores at the company's mill, and have certified the same to be correct. The balance at profit and loss amounts to Rs. 10,138-14-7, of which Rs. 8,021-13-11 is the amount of profit made during the present half-year. From this amount Rs. 802-3 is deducted as the agents' commission leaving a balance as the net profit for the half-year of Rs. 7,129-10-11. Last half-year the company declared a profit at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum which absorbed Rs. 18,750, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,919-3-8, which your directors decided to place to the credit of depreciation account. Out of this half-year's net profits Rs. 7,219-10-11 your directors have sanctioned the payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 6,250-0-0, the balance amounting to Rs. 969-10-11 to be carried to the credit of depreciation account. This with the former half-year's dividend will amount to a total dividened of 10 per cent. for the whole year, and which your direcors consider satisfsctory taking into account the small margin there it at present time between price of cotton and yarn.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. M. Mehta presiding. There were present:—Lieut.-Col. G. Merewether, Drs. H. J. Blanc, T. Blaney, P. C. De Souza, P. Peterson, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. J. C. Aguiar, E. B. Carroll, G. Cotton, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, J. Macfarlane, J. Thorburn, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabdas, Mirza Husan Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shantaram Narayen, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The Corporation considered the report of the committee appointed to consider what departments of administration the Municipality should ask Government to hand over for management, and state how the various outstanding claims of the Municipality against the Government should be settled.

The Chairman explained that the report had been considered and adopted by the Corporation, with the exception of the portion treating of outstanding claims. With regard to this subject, they had to consider a motion proposed by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee on the 5th November last, which was that owing to the commutation of Municipal rates paid by the State, the Municipality was a loser to the extent of Rs. 1,90,180 during the years 1860 and 1883, and that during the same period the Municipality lost two lakhs and odd on account of Government paying only two-thirds of the rates charged to the public; that in view of these facts Government be asked to reconsider the whole question of the rating of this property and of the rate paid by it for water, with the view of its property being fully assessed to the consolidated and water raters. Mr. Nowrozjee, speaking in support of his motion, expressed a hope that the Corporation would agree with him that in fairness they had a claim against Government for the heavy outlay which had been incurred on water-works, and for which they had to pay a large sum of money in the shape of sinking fund and interest. He was given to understand that under the new regime of the assessment department, vacant and unoccupied land throughout the city was being assessed; but, according to the Municipal Commissioner, no account had been taken of all such lands belonging to Government. If anything like a fair and correct valuation of Government lands and buildings were made, the annual compensation of Rs. 50,000 paid by them would be found to be much too small. Government went on adding to their property, but the amount of the compensation stood at the same figure.

Col. Merewether said that as to the water rate the Bench of Justices had passed a resolution in 1868, agreeing to give water to Government at two-thirds of the rate levied from the public. There was a very good reason for this concession to Government, because they had contributed largely both in land and money towards the construction of the Vehar water-works. Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner of that period, had gone so far as to state that Government should be charged only half, or even a third, of the rates levied from ordinary consumers. But, as a matter of fact, Government was paying double the amount suggested by Mr. Crawford. It seemed to the speaker that the fact of the Municipality having spent a considerable sum on the Tulsi works did not affect the question, as the works had not been constructed solely for the benefit of Government. He might say that the opinion of two eminent counsel had been obtained, and they said that the agreement entered into by the Bench of Justices was still binding. With regard to the tax on Government lands and buildings, the Commissioner had shown that, without allowing for the lands, the amount of compensation would be Rs. 46,495. It might be allowed that the remaining sum of Rs. 3,500 was not very large for the lands owned by Government in Bombay. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that many of the buildings were let by Government, and the rates paid by the occupants must be taken into account. Col. Merewether concluded by proposing an amendment, that Government be not asked to revise the sums paid by them with respect to the water rate and the consolidated rates.

The Chairman ruled that the amendment being simply a negative of Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition, it need not be put to the meeting, as those who were against the original motion might simply vote against it.

Dr. Peterson said he did not think this a very simple matter, and hoped that, if Mr. Nowrozjee made a reply, he would show how he proposed to escape from the effect of the undertaking given by the Bench of Justices. That undertaking was not in itself clear, it being specially difficult to see why the Bench had made it a provision that a two-thirds rate should be the maximum rate charged to Government. Perhaps maximum was a misprint for minimum. (A laugh.) However that might be, there was the undertaking. It might, and probably would be, contended that a resolution of the Bench of Justices could not bind the Corporation for all time; and he thought there was great force in such a plea. On the other hand, the Corporation ought not to stretch the point of honour, or of the force and interpretation of an undertaking accepted at the time as between the competence of both parties. But it should not escape notice that Mr. Nowrozjee's proposal went no further than to ask Government to reconsider the whole matter in the view of altered circumstances. It was clear that a large extension of the area and claims of Government property in Bombay might amount to such an alteration in the circumstances as might fairly call for such a reconsideration. To put an extreme case; if Government became possessed of all the buildings in Bombay, it could hardly be contended that a case for such reconsideration had not arisen. There had been a very large increase, and there was a growing increase, in the Government claims for water under this agreement, and it was not easy to see why the attention of Government might not fittingly be called to that fact, which the Corporation regarded as material. In that view he would support the proposition.

Dr. Blaney thought he should give the meeting a little history of the circumstances under which the Bench of Justices had passed the resolution in 1869. If they referred to the newspapers of the day they would find that Government had told the Municipal Commissioners of the time that if they agreed to have water-works for the city, the Government would get them constructed for twenty-five lakhs of rupees. This offer was accepted; but the cost of the works went up to somewhere about sixty-six lakhs, on account of unforeseen contingencies. Whereupon it was decided that the difference between the twenty-five lakhs and the total amount of the cost actually incurred should be borne by the city, and that the Government should waive their claim to the remainder of the sum. But he trusted they would be able to show to Government that it was time that, under the altered circumstances of the case, the resolution of the Bench of Justices should be set aside. That resolution bound the Corporation in regard to the supply from Vehar only, and from no other source. If the city had to spend ten millions more on their water-works in course of time, was it fair that the Government should still go on getting water at two-thirds of the actual rate? That was no equity. The Tulsi works had since been constructed, and roughly speaking, Government institutions drew much more water from that source than they did from Vehar. (Hear, hear.) Even if the Corporation were to hold that the Justices' resolution covered both Vehar and Tulsi, surely it could not also cover the great Tansa scheme which was looming in the near distance. In view of these facts, Dr. Blaney hoped that Government would not say with the Jew that they would cling to the letter of their bond, and must needs have a pound of flesh. (A laugh.)

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas said that the resolution of the Bench of Justices distinctly mentioned the words "Vehar water," and therefore it could not be made to mean any other sources of supply.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia said the Corporation would lose nothing by submitting Mr. Nowrozjee's resolution for the consideration of Government.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was of the same opinion.

Mr. R. N. Khote said he did not consider it fair and proper that they should ask Government to pay more than two-thirds of the actual rate because they had got Tulsi and were about to construct the Tansa water-works. Government might reply that the Corporation had to supply them with water from Vehar, according to the agreement. If any portion of the water was supplied from Tulsi, it was only done as a matter of Municipal convenience. (Cries of "Question," and laughter.) If the Corporation asked for more liberal treatment they should approach Government on quite different grounds. The Bench of Justices had made a concession in favour of Government, because the latter had made a liberal arrangement with regard to the Vehar debt. It was, however, open to them to ask Government to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Nowrozjee's resolution was here put to the vote, and carried unanimously, Col. Merewether alone dissenting.

Mr. Nowrozjee then proposed that the substance of the resolutions passed by the Corporation between the 2nd September last and the present date on the subject of local self-government be embodied by the chairman in a letter submitted to Government forthwith.

The resolution having been seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, was carried *nem. con.*

AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACTS.

Mr. R. N. Khote moved that the draft amended sections of the Municipal Acts, as agreed to by the Corporation, together with the other proposed amendments, be forwarded to Government by the chairman, with the remark that, in the opinion of the Corporation, the draft Act constituted a fair model on which an amended Act might be based.

Dr. Peterson seconded the resolution, which was then carried unanimously.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

As to the report of the committee on the proposed transfer of primary education from Government to the Municipality, Mr. Javerilal proposed that the report be forwarded to Government for their consideration.

The motion having been seconded by Dr. Peterson, it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman's attention having here been called to the fact that no quorum was present, the meeting was adjourned.

HARDSHIP OF THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

Now that the Supreme Government seem bent on removing some of the hardships of the codes of the Financial Department as bearing on the Uncovenanted Civil Service, there is one point with regard to the Pension Code to which attention should be specially called. We refer to the present conditions under which compensation and invalid pension may be awarded for superior qualifying service. The present rule, section 113 (b), is as follows:—"After a service of not less than fifteen years, but less than twenty-five years, a pension not exceeding one-third of average emoluments, and, also, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year; *or, if the average emoluments do not exceed* Rs. 12,000 *a year*, Rs. 2,000 *a year*." The working of the penal clause printed in italics is that to which we would call particular attention. Superior qualifying service may be roughly defined as all service on pay exceeding Rs. 10 a month, so that the number of persons affected by the above rule is an exceedingly large one. The class of officers, however, particularly affected by the limiting clause may be practically confined for the present argument to those now drawing Rs. 500 per month and upwards. Others now drawing lower pay of course look forward sooner or later to entering this class, but at the present moment, as tabled in the Quarterly Civil List, there are in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 250 officers of the Uncovenanted Service who draw monthly salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards. Out of these 250 superior officers, only 18 draw salaries over Rs. 1,000 a month, thus enabling them to escape the penal clause of section 113 (*b*), and also the similar clause of section 113 (*c*) which affects service of not less than twenty-five years. Of the remaining 232 officers, 60 draw salaries between Rs. 800 and Rs. 1,000, and all are therefore, with the exception of a few engineers recently admitted to more favourable rules, under the action of this crushing clause, a clause which dissipates all hope of retirement on anything like a competency. What a retiring pension of Rs. 2,000 a year means to theseofficers may be, in a measure, appreciated by the consideration that the great majority of these senior officers are married men, who have to pay to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 a year to provide for their wives and families,—which paymentswillstill continue on their retiring on their pensions, thus leaving them the handsome income of abont Rs. 1,000, or, say £90 a year, on which to support themselves and their families. The chances, moreover, of these superior officers ever drawing a salary over Rs. 1,000 may be regarded by each particular officer as practically *nil*, for as the few vacancies amongst the favoured 18 appointments occasionally occur, the present custom now in vogue is not to fill up the grade or to appoint thereto a junior Covenanted Civilian. From what we have stated the hardship of the above limitation cannot but be plainly evident and we certainly think some remedy might be applied without involving Government in any great expenditure.—*Pioneer*.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ROWING.

TELEGRAMS to the English papers from Australia state that on Saturday, August 16, William Beach succeeded in defeating the hitherto invincible sculler, Hanlan, in a match for the Championship of the World on the Paramatta river. The race is said to have been a desperate one, but conflicting accounts have been received as to the actual distance by which Beach won. When further details of the race arrive it may perhaps be possible to assign a cause for Hanlan's defeat. In matter for surprise the athletic world can afford no parallel to the startling fact that an oarsman who in his later matches with his best opponents was never once "extended," who literally played with the best men; the old country could bit against him, has succumbed to a comparatively unknown man who until very recently was practising his calling as a blacksmith. The news is fairly astonishing. It matters little what distance separated them at the finish, but the wonder is that some one has been found to make Hanlan race at all. It may be remarked that up to Saturday, August 16, he has never been defeated in a match, having vanquished among others Wallace Ross (twice), C. Morris, C. E. Courtney (twice), J. Howdon, W. Elliott, J. H. Riley (after a dead heat), Edward Trickett (twice), E. C. Laycock, Kennedy, etc. After again defeating Laycock with the greatest ease in Australia he was matched against Beach who had been steadily coming to the front in Australian [illegible] and matches. In the absence of news English oarsmen are very slow to believe that Hanlan was beaten on his merits when well and fit. In the meanwhile the result of the race has caused a great upheaval in professional rowing circles, and already challenges have been issued. Wallace Ross, of New Brunswick, is now anxious to meet Beach, while Teemer, the American, who has just defeated Ross, thinks the present time an admirable one to have a shot at Hanlan. There appears to be some probability of all these four scullers rowing on English waters for the Championship of the World, as Hanlan has announced his intention of visiting England, where the others no doubt will be only too glad to meet him.

The match between Ross and Teemer, the young M'kee's Fort sculler, who has made such a name of late, was rowed at Oak Point, Long Island Sound, on August 2, over a four-mile course with a turn for stakes of £200 a side. The race was exciting from beginning to end. Teemer allowed Ross to hold the lead for the first mile, but was leading by half a length at the mile and quarter. This lead was further increased to a length by the time a mile and three quarters had been covered. From this point Teemer began to gain and after rounding the turning stake he was three lengths to the good and seemed to be holding Ross without much effort. But soon after he caught a crab, which gave Ross an opportunity of creeping up closer. Encouraged by this bit of luck he redoubled his efforts and reduced the distance till there was only half a length of open water between them. A very determined struggle now took place and amidst uproarious cheering Teemer, shot past the post a winner by a clear length.

CRICKET.

Whatever question may have arisen in former years as to which was the premier shire, no such query can be adduced in 1884, as Nottingham has proved itself to be far and away superior to any other. Of the ten county matches played they have won nine and drawn one, and that, a moral victory. Thus the low county has achieved the signal distinction of carrying out her season's programme with an unbeaten record—an unprecedented performance so far as enter-county matches proper are concerned. Her last victory was over Middlesex, which put a fairly powerful batting team in the field. The representatives of the Metropolitan county batting first had the worst experience of a wicket, pretty well saturated with rain; but they succeeded in putting together as many as 211, thanks to a well-played innings of 80 by J. D. Walker, and minor contributions from Ridley, O'Brien, and Paradicini, which on such a ground and against such bowling was fairly creditable even to so stong a batting team as that of Middlesex. But a turn round in the weather had the effect of making the wicket at its best when Notts went in to bat, and the Middlesex Eleven were treated to a fine day's leather hunting. At the close of the second day's play only seven wickets had been lowered and the Middlesex score passed by 172. On the next day Notts increased their score to 407. The chief point of interest in the Notts innings rested in the stubborn resistance offered by Scott on (66), Barnes (46), Attewel (84), and Gunn (138). The two last-named fairly collared the bowling, which may be said to have collapsed long before they were parted. Gunn's innings was a masterpiece, as the runs were made faultlessly, with the exception of a chance at the very end, and with brilliant judgment, precision and patience.

With as much time left for actual play as five hours it was pretty generally supposed that the encounter would terminate in a draw, but the manner in which Walker and Webb, the usual pair, go in first for Middlesex, acquitted themselves on a crumbling wicket, quickly dispelled all hopes of averting defeat. A lot of bad but safe hits marked the early play, and two wickets were soon down. Ridley and Lyttelton, by careful tame play, carried the total to 32, when Shaw, who had put up twenty-four overs for 9 runs, gave way for Barnes. Evidently seeing that the fearless game would be the best in the end, both Metropolitans hit with greater freedom, and the only chance of averting disaster appeared when at 61 the honourable gentleman was missed by Gunn in the slips, and especially at 80 soon arrived. Shaw at 69 had resumed vice Barnes, and Flowers at 74 took the ball from Wright. Without further change the end came with surprising rapidity, as at 80 Shaw "yorked" Ridley, breaking one of the stumps, and four runs later Lyttelton was dismissed, splendidly caught by Selby at short mid-on low down. O'Brien and Pearson exercised remarkable patience, and the pair carried the score to within six of the century, when Shaw beat O'Brien, and bowled him. The end soon came and Middlesex were out for 105 runs, the only double figure scorer being Walker (11), Lyttelton (20), Ridley (29) and Pearson (16 not out).

Whilst Notts had not lost a single match, Gloucestershire up to the date of the game with Lancashire had lost every match played. Though the country has lost some of her reliable old hands, the new material which she has succeeded in unearthing promises well for her future. At least six of her rising young cricketers bid fair to take a front rank in future cricket. After a hard but gallant struggle the "County of the Graces" scored her first victory this season at Clifton over Lancashire by the narrow majority of 7 runs. Going in first the home team was dismissed for a paltry 101., to which Pullen, a schoolboy not yet nineteen, contributed 23,-W. G. Grace 31, and Painter another 30. Lancashire responded with 183, Harnley lotting the score with 40, the scoring of the others being very even. The home county on going in again gave far different account of themselves and compiled the same three batsmen coming to the front again, Painter (116), Pullen (74,) and W. G. Grace 43, Lancashire had 235 to make to win but in spile of a determined on the part of Hornby (47) and Royal (69 not out) they fell short of the required number by eight and lost the match as stated. Gloucestershire next tackled the Australians against whom, they had played a drawn game a few weeks previously, and more than held their own owing to a grand batting displayed by "the Champion" in the first innings when he made 116 not out, and by Brain, a youngster of about nineteen summers, in the second innings also got into three figures. The return match ended disastrously for the home team which lost the game by an innings and 136 runs. Full score:—

AUSTRALIANS.

P S M'Donnell, b W G Grace	3	H J H Scott, run out	65
A C Bannerman, c W G Grace b Woof	27	M'Blackham, c W G Grace b Woof	20
W L Murdoch (captain), b Townsend	89	G E Palmer. c Painter, b W G Grace	16
G Giffen, c Brain b Woof	91	F R Spofforth, st Bush, b Woof	2
G J Bonnor, c Painter, b W G Grace	53	W H Copper, not out	2
W Midwinter, c and b Woof	6	Byes 15, l-b 8, w 5	28
		Total	402

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Dr F M Grace, b Midwinter	56	b Palmer	5
Mr J H Brain, st Blackham, b Cooper	5	c M'Donnell, b Palmer	26
Mr W W F Pullen. st Blackham, b Cooper	4	c Cooper b Palmer	5
Dr W G Grace (captain), c M'Donnell, b Cooper	0	c Murdoch, b Spofforth	2
Painter, c Blackham, b Giffen.	34	st Blackham, b Palmer	4
Mr F Townsend, c and b Giffen	27	c Scott, b Spofforth	5
Mr H V Page, c Scott, b Giffen	13	b Palmer	20
Mr F A Curteis, b Giffen	13	c Scott, b Spofforth	4
Mr E J Taylor, not out	20	b Palmer	5
Woof, c Midwinter, b Giffen	6	not out	2
Mr J A Bush, c Cooper, b Giffen	0	b Palmer	0
Byes 2, l b 1, n b b	5	Byes 2, l-b 2, n b 1	5
Total	—185	Total	—83

After her defeat at the hands of Gloucestershire, Lancashire went to the Oval to play the return match with Surrey, which on the occasion of their first meeting had been victorious by 29 runs. Mr. Hornby won the toss for Lancashire, and with it the advantage of batting first upon an indifferent wicket and to this may be attributed in no little measure the catching of for Lancashire batsmen at short slip, and one behind the stumps, and three of the Surrey men at the wicket. Lancashire made 252 at the first attempt just 100 of which were contributed by Mr. H. B. Steel, a brother of Mr. A. G. Steel, the Premier batsman of the year, and of Mr. F. T. Steel, well known to Bombay cricketers. Mr. Steel's three figure contribution is the first he has made in a first class match. His style is described as being heavy but frequently inartistic and possessing little merit except for the great strength of hitting exercise. Though he gave but one chance it was attributed more to good fortune than to skill that he did not give more. Surrey in their turn made 149 and going in again, thanks to an useful 94 by Mr. Diver compiled 222. But Messrs. Taylor, A. G. Steel, and Hornby, soon knocked off the 120 runs required to win and placed a victory to the credit of Lancashire by eight wickets.

Of other important county match decided during the week the mail left Yorkshire has won that against Kent by 10 wickets, Kent with the help of 102 from Mackinnon got 205 at her first attempt. Yorkshire responded with 338, Bates scoring 97 and the rest scoring evenly. Kent could only put together 137 in the second innings and Yorkshire got the runs wanted without the loss of a wicket.

Playing against Derbyshire, Kent secured a victory by an innings and nine runs. The result was mainly due to the excellent fielding all round of the winning team, the fine bowling of A. Hearne and Wooton, and the brilliant batting of Lord Harris (102). Kent made 243 and Derbyshire answered with 52 only; going in again they made a better show and scored 182, but did not succeed in saving the single innings defeat.

Heavy scoring resulted in the match between Yorkshire and Middlesex which was commenced at Sheffield on August 18 and as was to be expected resulted in a draw. Yorkshire going in first made 212 of which Hall contributed 96 and Grimshaw 42. Middlesex, for which Lyttelton [illegible] and Webbe (46) were the principal scorers answered with 202. Yorkshire going in again were not out till 390 had been made. The chief scorers being Ulyett, 107, Hall, 135, and Peel, 50. Somersetshire has turned the tables on Hampshire and won by an innings and 63 runs. Mr. Roe, of Cambridge who holds the proud position of being the scorer of the highest individual innings played hitherto, contributing 132 to the score of the winning side.—

On August [illegible] at Sheffield Park the home team, comprising several of the [illegible] County eleven, scored no less than 665 against Mr. R. T. Ellis's eleven, for the loss of five wickets only. A. Payne, W. Humphreys, and A. Suggett [illegible] innings. The first 200 runs were scored in two hours. The bowling was not up to county form, but the batsmen displayed good cricket, and the fact that over 600 runs were scored for the loss of half the wickets only is without precedent. Score:

SHEFFIELD PARK.

A Blackman, c F Langham, b Cornish	41	W Humphreys, b Hayman	156
A Payne, c Shiffner, b Rogers	176	A Huggett, not out	124
Bean, c Cornish, b Cooper	87	W Tester, not out	12
W Payne, b Cornish	11	Extra	58
		Total	665

J. Gilbert, H. C. Hardy, Rev. W. Summers, and J. Seneschal did not bat.

Mr. R. T. Ellis's Eleven were:—R. T. Ellis, J. F. Cornish, Cooper, F. G. Langham, E. O. Langham, G. B. Shiffner, H. Budger, W. V. B. Hayman, T. Rogers, F. Gravely, and W. Turner.

Another instance of high scoring was witnessed at Portsmouth when the Royal Engineers completed an innings for 674 against the Royal Marines. Lieut. Dumbleton made 325 and Capt. Young 204.

When the mail left the following matches were in progress:—Notts *vs.* Australians, Middlesex *vs.* Gloucestershire, Surrey *vs.* Derby, and Sussex *vs.* Yorkshire.

BICYCLING.

Thomas Stevens, an English bicycle tourist who is the first wheelman to make a continuous and successful trip across the American continent, reached Boston on August 4, thus covering the distance between San Francisco and Boston, some 3,500 miles, in three months and twelve days, not reckoning the necessary delay on account of bad weather and a stay of eight days in Chicago. Mr. Stevens is a gentleman of about thirty years of age and of medium size. He started from San Francisco April 22 on a 50-inch Columbia bicycle, which, without repair, with the exception of a new saddle, brought him safely across North America. He lost twenty-five pounds of flesh in crossing the Rockies, but since working East he has regained some of it.

The race for the one-mile Professional Bicycle championship between Howell and Wood which was the all absorbing topic in bicycling circles in the Midland counties for some time previously came off at Wolverhampton on Saturday, August 16. Both men having done some wonderful performances, a good contest was expected. The pace was rather slow to begin with, as both men seemed inclined to run a waiting race, till the last moment. Howell, who had been content with lying close behind Wood's backwheel, dashed past Wood and in spite of the latter's determined effort won by four yards in 2 min. 47 4-5th secs.

On the same day a five-mile professional bicycle scratch race came off on the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, which was won easily by Battensby of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The fifty miles road championship of Ireland, the chief event among Irish bicyclists, was also decided on the same day in the Phœnix Park, Dublin.

The standard for which special prizes were to be given was four hours, no less than four of the competitors got inside this time. The race was won by M. S. M.'Kay in 3 hours and 37 minutes; H. A. Quinton was second coming in 12 minutes later. Messrs. Chambers, Illston and Austin, three amateur bicycle champions, have sailed for New York, in order to take part in the three great all-world competitons in the United States.

SWIMMING.

In spite of many championships over almost every conceivable distance in existence among swimmers, the One Mile still holds its own as the recognised championship of the year. One good reason for its position is, that the distance is one that tests at once the speed and stamina of those engaged in it, and any swimmer who can make anything like a show over this distance in the best company may well claim to rank as a first-class nationalist. Though the number of entries was below the average, there was plenty of quality amongst the men engaged. With Danels the holder, and Bell who recently won the Half-Mile and Long-Distance Championships, both entered, a good race was to be expected, and in this respect no disappointment was experienced. Danels led for a considerable part of the distance, but Bell came up to him soon after the Half-Mile was passed. After a splendid race Bell finally passed Danels hundred yards from home and won a hard race by 10 yards. Time:—quarter-mile 7 min, 21 secs; half-mile, 15 min, 23½ secs; three quarters, 24 min. 45 secs; and mile 31 min 42⅖ secs.

LAWN-TENNIS.

Lawn-tennis is at present in full swing, and day by day seems to join in popularity. Every town that boasts of a lawn-tennis club in anything like a flourishing condition has its tournament, and championship meeting, and the amateur of pot-hunting tendencies is to be heard of at most of these meetings. Scarborough has been having a rather successful week's tournament of its own, that promises to rank with the principal events of the year. The eastern counties also have been holding their annual tournament, so has Thirsk, and also Buxton.

The Yachting season is now at its liveliest, and several interesting races have been sailed in the southern waters. On the running path little of note took place during the week, previous to the leaving of the mail.

A TIGER EXPLORING.

A TIGER ensconcing itself in a telegraph office, as has just happened in India, is obviously a tiger in the wrong place. Such an animal can serve no useful purpose inside such a building, for besides being totally ignorant of official regulations, it is not the kind of beast that is suitable for a place of business where men and women, to say nothing of boys and girls, are constantly going in and out. Tigers do not want to send telegrams—and even if they did they ought not to be allowed to, for the matters they would exchange intelligence about would be nefarious. What clerk, for instance, would ever think of transmitting such a message as this from one wild beast to another: "A man fast asleep close by the third milestone; meet me there for dinner, seven sharp." Or this, "Look out for party of pilgrims passing your way to-morrow. We found some of them excellent." The rules of the department we presume would in the ordinary way prevent such telegrams as these from going; but carelessness of employes can never be completely guarded against, and a single such message being forwarded might lead to results of a most deplorable character. The man asleep by the milestone might never return to his family any more. Out of that party of pilgrims many would "come home missing"—as sailors say of ships. Wild beasts, therefore, should be rigorously excluded from telegraph offices. For, even if their object is only idle curiosity, it is not good for clerks to have to break off in their work in order to "chuck out" tigers. Such an interruption is calculated to cause a loss of time, and if it occurred often would give the operators a substantial ground for complaint. Even Mr. Fawcett, we fancy, would listen to petitioners who based their grievance upon the frequency of tigers in the office. Once in a way, perhaps, if the tiger were only a little one, the occurrence might be pooh-poohed at headquarters, but if the irregularity was often repeated it would be worse than callousness to take no notice of the clerks' memorials. For all wild animals, to speak generally, become obnoxious when they are out of place. The hippopotamus, for instance, is a personage that every one can contemplate from a distance with a proper regard. In the Congo he is in his right place. But the moment the river-horse tries to get inside explorers' canoes he becomes most objectionable. His want of manners make him odious. His very bulk becomes a proper grievance against him. Monkeys again—who does not like to think of them gambolling in fantastic freedom in the arboreal paradises of the Brazils? Yet those same monkeys when they go inside a record-room and continue their gambols there are entirely superfluous. It would not be too much to say that were even inappropriate. Their discrimination as to the value of documents is very indifferent, not to say trifling. Monkeys lack judgment. Or take the elephant as another illustration. What can be more engaging in its own way than the presence of Behemoth in the Zoo? How agreeably he paces up and down the gravel with his pennyworths of children! Yet when two elephants got lost the other day in London and wandered into a cellar, how desperately inconvenient they proved to be. They could not get out, and were no use in. Being jammed into the cellar head first, the police found them awkward to apprehend, for an elephant's tail does not give much purchase to the best-intentioned puller. So the people had to go to the trouble of taking off a roof and making a causeway, and a great deal besides, that would have been quite unnecessary if the animals had kept inside their circus instead of going out to see a town they did not know their way in.

In the present case, the beast that made himself "incommodious" was a tiger, and the description of the event, as officially submitted by the Hindoo clerk of the office into which the carnivorous stranger intruded, is excellent reading, both for its matter and its manner. He begins the communication with a formal petition for "Two guns, required for our protection from tigers, one of which was killed in my telegraph office at three o'clock," and then goes on to explain. "I have the honour," he writes, "to inform you that no sooner had No. 2 down mixed train from Calcutta crossed the point No. 1, than we saw the tiger about three yards in length and two yards in height, come running from north to south along the fencing and enter a thick bush just opposite the point No. 1." This breezy definition of a tiger's dimensions, in which the length and height are given in yards, is a delightful touch, but the clerk was not daunted by its size, for "with great difficulty and research I found the native gun at the village, and after a gang of men had amassed, I tried to turn him out of the bush and kill him. I succeeded in turning him out, but missed the aim of gun at half-past eight." That the sportsman should have thought it necessary to consult the office clock to see the exact time when the gun went off, would make it seem as if its going off at all were considered a great feat. However, the tiger did not seem to regard it with much attention, for we read that it went into another bush "about twenty-five yards off the front of my office." Business now called off the assailants. "No. 1 up train came along and had to be attended to, after which office details kept the staff busy "till the departure of No. 1 down goods." But the tiger all this time remained in his bush, coolly waiting, as it were, for the commencement of the second innings. The game was reopened by our Hindoo sending some of the villagers to reconnoitre the bush and holding a council of war. Before this was concluded up came "No. 3 mixed train," and the noises that the engine made when drawing up at the station upset the tiger's equanimity, and it tried to make off down the line. But unfortunately for it there were now three Englishmen on the spot, the guard and driver of the train, and the post-office superintendent, who happened to be travelling by it. On learning what was the matter they cut off the animal's retreat, which the clerk and the villagers had apparently been attempting to expedite, and made it turn. With men on one side and a train on the other, the tiger was for a moment puzzled, but—to continue the naive letter—"he all of a sudden jumped over the fencing wire and entered my office, and jumping over the ticket cupboard took his seat thereupon. I got the doors locked up immediately, not allowing him to come outside again. The country gun was ready again, and the post-office superintendent took it; and since there were no bullets here at the time, four copper coins, broken into sixteen pieces, were all loaded into the gun, with gunpowder. During the interval the tiger twice took a walk over the booking-office counter, but seeing no way out he again took his seat on the same cupboard." And here he was shot "by the post-office superintendent with the gun prepared as aforesaid." The letter concludes with a repetition of the original petition: "This is a regular jungle, where we have got nothing to protect ourselves from such wild beasts generally frequenting any office. I therefore hope you will kindly arrange to send me the two guns and oblige." Nor, considering the character of the trespasser, does the Baboo's request seem an extraordinary one; for though the tiger in question, in spite of his prodigious dimensions, would seem to have been more philosophical than ferocious, and more bent upon information than dinner, it is obviously a most disagreeable incident of a day's work to have even a mild tempered beast of prey sitting upon the office cupboard and taking a walk over the desks. That nobody remained in the room with the tiger was, after all, a feature in the programme which the amiable but inquisitive brute had not probably thought of, and if any [illegible] had by accident got locked up with the visitor, his appetite for research might have beguiled it into making the experiment of eating an operator. At any rate, whatever its intentions, it was an inconvenient beast.

This is not, however, by any means the first instance of animals of this species allowing their curiosity to outrun their discretion. For it is not so long ago that a tiger wandered into a village, and after spending much of the night in walking about on the roofs of the houses, looking in at the sleeping inmates, like another Diable Boiteux must needs jump down through a sky-light into an empty room. Unable to get out, it commenced roaring, to the prodigious consternation of the inmates of the house. They fled into the street, vowing that the Evil One had taken possession of their home, and as the voice of the imprisoned beast was very plainly audible there seemed considerable grounds for their assertion. Eventually, however, some one more intelligent than the rest suggested that if it really was Beelzebub, he would go away when he chose, and that the best thing to do was to leave his Satanic Majesty alone till he elected to depart. And such, probably, would have been the inglorious fate of the tiger if in its desperate efforts at release it had not fallen through the floor, and thus, emerging at the front door, betrayed the real secret of the supposed demoniacal possession. On another occasion, a tiger hearing, for the first time in its life, the voices of some ducks in a wicker-work hamper, must needs creep into the camp to investigate the strange things that made such queer noises, and, smelling that they were good to eat, forced its head through the wicker-work and could not withdraw it. The ducks, of course, lifted up their voices with redoubled vehemence, and the more the tiger shook his head, with the hamper fast on it, the more the poultry clamoured. Dreadfully bothered by the predicament, the tiger tried to bolt, but with his head in a hamper full of terrified ducks he could not see his way, and, after blundering about among the tents for a while, was ignominiously slain. A third illustration of this animal's curious hardihood in the research of knowledge must suffice. It was in the neighbourhood of Calcutta that a scientific Baboo had put up a rain-gauge. A tiger wandering into the neighbourhood saw it, and went up in order to find out what the mysterious thing might be. Finding water in it, he began to drink, and as the liquid sank he pushed his head farther and farther into the funnel. A sudden noise startled him. It was the worthy Baboo coming out to register the rainfall. But what was his dismay when he saw a tiger bounding about in his garden, with the rain-gauge fitted on to its head. The unhappy animal roared out, but its own voice, sounding so strangely cavernous within the metal tube, was enough to increase its terror, and while the maddened beast went bounding round and round, "with a hollow voice of roaring," the Baboo got a rifle and shot it. It is as well, therefore, for wild beasts to understand and remember that when they go out of their own element they are likely to get into trouble; and tigers especially, if they get themselves into pounds, are liable to find, when they wake up, that they have got no friends. And certainly, one of the last places in the world they can be considered appropriate for is a telegraph office, even in India.—*Daily Telegraph*.

RECONNOITRING IN CENTRAL ASIA.

"RECONNOITRING in Central Asia" is a lively and entertaining account by Mr. Charles Marvin of adventures and explorations gone through since the days of Vambery in the country of the Turcomans and the adjoining districts of Persia and the Khanates. There are fifteen chapters, and in each of these one great poineer stands forth as the central figure, around which are grouped minor military and political satellites, whilst the author himself, acting as a "chorus," frequently intervenes to explain the moral of the story, and affords his audience an occasional glimpse of what is going on in the Foreign Offices of England and Russia or at the court of the Viceroy of India. In the main the book is a reproduction of articles that appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle* towards the end of last year, and which were reprinted in the *Bombay Gazette*. Reviewing the book the *Athenæum* says:—

The author's political views on the relations between England and Russia are well known, and they are very forcibly set forth by Mr. Marvin and strongly supported by facts and sound arguments. Like a sensible man, he admits that only fanatical enmity can be blind to the fact that the extension of Russian rule has conferred a blessing upon the populations concerned:—

"Respecting Russia's right to conquer Central Asia, and England's wisdom in opposing her, much argument may be expended and many opinions expressed; but there is one fact that stands out clear from all controversy—the conquest of Central Asia has been a blessing not only for Central Asia itself but for all the nations abutting upon it. Cruel as have been some of the acts marking the conquest, and in spite of the defects of Russian administration, it is impossible for any man possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity to read the terrible accounts of the slave trade in Central Asia, prevailing up to the annexation of the region by Russia, without feeling thankful that the whole of the Khanates have passed under the sway of the White Tsar."

Even Vambery is constrained to bear witness to the horrors of the slave trade, and 150,000 human beings restored to their homes through Russian agency proclaim far and wide the fame of the benefactors. There is hardly a village in the countries to the south of the Turcoman country where Russia is not occasionally remembered with gratitude. Persians actually envy the Turcomans who have been subjected to Russia, and compare the arbitrary rule of their own tyrants with the security for limb and property on the other side of the boundary. Col. MacGregor was eagerly asked when the Russians were coming to Herat, his interlocutor adding fervently, without awating the reply, "May God send them speedily!" The advent of Russia is, in fact, looked forward to by border populations as that of a liberator, and whatever reticence the Russian Government may show, the Russian officers on the spot make no secret whatever as to their aspirations in this direction.

Those chapters in which the author deals with the secret agents of England and Russia are among the more instructive and entertaining in his book. He is not one of those who blame Russia for employing such agents, and points out that England has made use of them quite as freely, though not so successfully, owing to the "incapacity of the English Government to utilize their labours in a proper manner." In one respect, however, the activity of the emissaries of the rival empires differs essentially, for whilst Russia neverahesitates to dispatch her agents to territories over which the suzerain rights of England are acknowledged, England has ever scrupulously abstained from undermining Russia's influence in states or territories already under Russian rule.

That the activity of the English agents and of those few English private explorers who were not thwarted in their enterprise by the interference of our Foreign Office has left its mark upon the events of the last few years is clearly shown by the author. The Tekke and Akkal, who made overtures to Col. Napier to be taken under the protection of England, resisted to the last, in the vain hope of obtaining English support.

"If English agents and travellers had never put in an appearance on the north-eastern Persian border Russia would have been spared a whole series of Turcoman campaigns. The visits of these officers cost Russia millions of money and hundreds of lives. This is an historical fact which has never been properly examined even by the Russians themselves."

The author fancies that if Col. Napier's "secret and confidential" report, of which he gives an abstract had been published in 1875, public opinion would have compelled Government to give effect to his views respecting the strategical importance of Merv. "England missed a grand opportunity when Lord Northbrook in India and the Beaconsfield Government at home failed to respond to the wishes of the Mervis."

CELEBRATED CENTENARIANS.

IN VIEW of the recent discussion as to the comparative longevity of natives and Europeans, the following account of authentic cases of people who have lived beyond a century, which we reproduce from the *New York World*, is interesting:—The longevity of the patriarchs may not be attained, but the century post is passed by more people than one would supposed. If modern scientists may be believed the Biblical characters who were said to have reached a phenomenal age were really much younger than the Scriptural record makes it appear. The question rests altogether on the proper translation of certain words, and the claim set up by many philologists of this day is that the translators of the Bible erred in making the patriarchs so long-lived. Thus it is held by the scientists who have given the subject close study that Adam, instead of reaching the age of 930 years, as is alleged in the existing version of the Bible, really died at 130; that Seth died at 121 and not 912, Enos at 114 and not 935, Cain at 119 instead of 910, Mahalaleel at 122 instead of 835, Jared at 147 instead of 962, Methuselah at 124 instead of 969 and Noah at 159 instead of 950.

This theory would make the ancients no older than many men and women who have died during the last century or two, and of whose age there is not much if any question. A few years ago some English authorities obstinately asserted that there was no authenticated instance of a person reaching one hundred years. They were soon obliged to recant this opinion, for undeniable centenarians turned up, and writers of this school now affirm 106 to 108 years the highest possible limit. There is no doubt a tendency to overstate in respect to the very old age, and many false claims have been exposed. It is altogether probable, however, that persons have reached a considerably greater age than 108. One United States pensioner, at least, attained 117, and it is hardly to be supposed that the age in this case was misstated years before when the pension was granted. There is a tablet in a church at Warsaw, in Poland, erected to the memory of a priest named Cybulski who was reported to have been born in 1500 and to have died in 1667; it is said that these dates are unquestionably correct.

Thomas Parr was born in Shropshire, England, in 1483, and died in 1635. He lived in three centuries and tilled the soil until he was more than 130 years old. At 120 he married a widow and seemed to be in perfect health. He had no habits, nor pursued no special course of living, tending to long life. His apparent soundness of body and mind made him a great curiosity. The Earl of Arundel, thinking to please his royal master, took Parr to the court of Charles I. The old man, whose life had been passed in the most simple fashion, fell a victim to his appetite at the King's table and died from overeating at the age of 152. Dr. Harvey made a post-mortem examination and found no signs of disease. He lived with his wife thirty-two years, when she died, having made him the father of two children at that time. He is described as having been entirely covered with a thick coating of hair, was tall, well-made and handsome, and to the last paid great attention to his personal appearance. But even so, it remains a great mystery how, at the ages of 80 and 120, he could have induced young women to marry him. At the age of 100 he became blind. All his other faculties he preserved unimpaired until death.

The next most celebrated and authentic case of longevity is that of the Countess of Desmond. She was of the family of Fitzgeralds, of Drumana, in the County of Waterford. When Edward IV. was king the Countess married the fourteenth Earl of Desmond, and visited England during the same reign, was presented at Court and danced with the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Sir Walter Raleigh says that in his time she was no less remarkable for her sprightliness than for her age. The house of Desmond was ruined by an attainder after the Countess had lived over a century, and in her one hundred and fortieth year she travelled from Bristol to London to solicit relief from Court. She lived some years after this and twice cut a full set of teeth. She was nearly one hundred and fifty when she died, as well preserved as many a woman at sixty. In the reign of James I. a moris dance was danced in Herefordshire by twelve people whose united ages amounted to 1,200 years. I do not know which is the greater wonder—that so many people in one small county should live so long or that they should be in health, strength and spirits to travel and to dance.

Henry Jenkins, of Bolton, Lancashire, lived to be over one hundred and sixty. Mrs. Annie Saville, a writer of the time, gives an account of him. She says: "I questioned him about his age. He replied he was one hundred and sixty-two or one hundred and sixty-three I asked him what public event he could longest remember. He said Flodden Field, when Henry VIII. was King. He said he was then between ten and twelve years of age and was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows, but a bigger boy was sent to the army with them." All this agreed with the history of that time, and bows and arrows were then used. The battle of Flodden Field was fought Sept. 9, 1513, and Jenkns was then a boy of twelve. He died Dec. 9, 1760, so that he must have lived one hundred and sixty-nine years, sixteen years longer than old Parr or longer than any other man in the world, as far as known.

Margaret Patten was born in Scotland in the reign of Elizabeth, and obtained a great reputation for Scoth cooking. James VI. liked the dishes of his own country, so a Scotch cook was imported in the person of Mistress Patten. This is the only important event in her history and, indeed, all that is known of her, except her great age, which was that of 141 years. Though she had been cook to king she died in a workhouse, or alms-house as we call it.

Thomas Langlier, an Englishman, lived to be 107 years of age, his mother having died at 108 and his father at ninety-seven. He was a liquor merchant in London and drank freely up to the age of fifty, when he cut that business and turned teetotaller. At the age of eighty he had a severe sickness, on recovering from which he got a new head of hair and new nails on his fingers and toes. Falling into poverty in his one hundredth year he supported himself by selling stay-laces, pencils and such small articles. He preserved all his faculties until his death, and was considered a remarkably handsome old man to the last.

Henry Evans, a Welshman, died in England in 1771 aged 129.

Jane Scrimshaw was remarkble for having lived during the reign of eight sovereigns, and in one place, London, from Elizabeth to Anne.

Jane's father was in very humble circumtances and at his death she was obliged to become an inmate of the alms-house, in which she remained upward of eighty years. She never married and was 127 at her death. Up to the age of 108 her faculties were quite perfect and she easily and rapidly walked a couple of miles on a stretch.

Cornaro. Who has not heard of Cornaro? He was not only an instance of extraordinary longevity, but an instructor of how to obtain it. Cornaro was a Venetian nobleman with small estates and many vices, with a poor constitution. He indulged in such excesses that at the age of forty he was so broken down that his physicians declared it would be a miracle if he lived to see fifty, and only the strictest attention to his diet and habits would enable him to last as long as that. Cornaro determined to amend his ways and see if he could not prolong his life to extreme old age. He succeeded so well that he lived to be 104 years of age, and succeeded in restoring his constitution to a sound state. A daughter was born to him when he was far advanced in years, and between his ninetieth an one hundredth years he wrote several vigorous and interesting treatises on the preservation of health and the attainment of longevity. Cornaro died an almost painless death, like one falling to sleep, in Padua, in 1566. His wife almost as old as himself survived him but a short time, dying as peacefully.

Mme. Bonaparte, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Her great ambition was to live to be a hundred years old. "Why that age?" was one day asked her. She replied: "Oh, because then I shall be too old to suffer from dying or to leave this world, and because I do know about this world and I do not know about the other."

Marion Delorme was born in France in 1612. She was the wife of a member of the malcontent party, and was persecuted as such by Cardinal Richelieu. She spread a rumour that she was dead in 1650 and got up a mock funeral of herself. She escaped to England and married a lord who soon died leaving £4,000. On her way to Paris she was robbed by brigands and compelled to marry the chief. He died and she married M. Laborde. After seventeen years he died and she returned to Paris, where she was robbed of all her money by her servants. She lived in poverty to the age of 134.

Letitia Cox, who died at Bybrook, Jamaica, in 1838, claimed to have been a young woman when Port Royal was destroyed by an earthquake, which was on June 9, 1692. This would make her about 160 years old.

The most extraordinary instance of longevity to be found is that of Peter Torten, a native of Kafrock, in Hungary. He died Jan. 5, 1724, at the age of 185. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a staff, some miles to ask charity of the travellers. He had then but little sight and his hair and beard were of a greenish-white colour like moldy bread, and a few of his teeth remained. The particulars of this individual are obtained from Smellie's "Philosophy of Natural History."

John Rovin and his wife, also natives of Hungary, died in the year 1741, the former in the 172d year of his age and the latter in her 164th year, having been married 147 years. Authority for this case is given in the same work as above.

Daniel Waldo was born at Windham, Conn., in 1762, and died in 1864 at the age of 102. He served in the American army in 1778 and graduated at Yale College in 1788. He was a Congregational minister and retained his physical and mental powers to the last.

Varnavas Pangolos, the Greek patriot, who gave his immense fortune to the cause of his country, died in 1855 aged 111 years.

Charles Macklin, the actor and dramatist, was born in Ireland in 1690. He remained on the stage until 1789 and died in 1797, aged one hundred and seven.

Francis Hupozoli, who was born in Sardinia, in 1587, died in 1702, at the age of one hundred and fifteen. He was first a clergyman, then a merchant at Scio, and then Venetian Consul at Smyrna. He married his fifth wife when ninety-eight years old and had four children by her. He drank water only and never smoked. He kept a diary in twenty-two volumes. At one hundred his gray hair became black. At one hundred and thirteen two large new teeth came and he began to eat meat again, but he died two years later.

Edna Goodman, of Sevier County, Ark., a colored woman who is 125 years old. For the last quarter of a century she has frequently talked about dying, each time winding up her remarks with the wish that she might live to see just one more cotton crop.

Tamah Brooks, a colored woman living at Atlanta, Ga., is 123 years old and has given birth to several children since her one hundredth birthday.

Henry Johnson was sold on the auction block in King and Queen County, Va., when eighteen years old. He served Gen. Dick Taylor until he was transferred to Gen. Andrew Jackson's household. He was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He is now living at Oberlin at the age of 109 years.

The oldest woman in the State of Ohio lives at the little town of Bakersville, in Coshocton County. Her name is Catherine Albert, and her age is now 107.

"Capt. Joe," the local chief of the Washoe Indians, says that there is a squaw living in the out-kirts of Carson Nev., who is nearly 150 years old. Her grandson, at the age of ninety, was one of Gen. Fremont's guides when he crossed the plains.

Negroes live longer than white people, owing to their simple fare and outdoor exercise and work. Alice——, other name not preserved, holds a distinguished place in the American history of longevity. She was born in Philadelphia when it was a wilderness and the Indians hunted its woods. She knew Penn, Thomas Story, James Logan and other histrionic characters. At the age of ninety-five she would ride to church on horseback at full gallop. At one hundred she went blind, yet would row herself into the middle of a stream and catch fish. She recovered her sight before her death, which occurred in Bristol, Pa., at the age of one hundred and sixteen.

AN AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S LOSSES.

THE New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writes:—A photograph of Vanderbilt's face and its expression as he drives down the road would be a rich addition to any gallery you may have on exhibition. He has lots of dollars and very few friends. But his lots of dollars are not so marvellous to-day as they were. It is no secret, of course, that he has withdrawn $10,000,000 within the year from his strong box of Government bonds, and it is a very open secret that that tolerably "tidy sum of money" was turned over to his son, William K., to balance losses made by the young and enterprising scion of the family, under the direction, however, of William H. himself. There is a good reason to believe that, aside from the great shrinkages in the Vanderbilt properties, or rather in the prices of the Vanderbilts ecurities, the family, as such, have been very far from fortunate in their wall street ventures. You will doubtless recall the fuss-and-feathery way in which every member of that family took possession of his house when furnished, the receptions given by Vanderbilt pere, and the wonderful $50,000 ball given by Vanderbilt fils. That, however, was two or three years ago. Have you heard of any reception lately? Were there any grand balls given last year? As matter of fact, the son's house was not opened at all last winter, and an air of gloom and neglect hung about the place. Mr. Vanderbilt three years ago was supposed, and said by people who ought to know to be worth in the neighborhood of $200,000,000. Judged by the market price of his securities today, and the known amount of Government bonds registered in his name, it is considered a fair estimate to put him down at $150,000,000.

Now, it is manifestly absurd to judge the feelings of a man worth $150,000,000 by those of a man worth $20,000 or even $1,000,000. The latter would suppose that the possession of $150,000,000 would make him supremely happy and entirely contented with this world, which would be quite good enough for him. Suppose, however, that a man were to lose $5,000 of his $20,000. It is clear enough to the most obtuse intellect that he would be worried and excited, but, believe me, he wouldn't be one tithe as worried and exxited as William H. Vanderbilt is to-day because his millions are not so many as they were a year and a half ago.

Vanderbilt, you must remember, is no longer a young man. I don't know his age, but it is somewhere along in the sixties, and he was considerably over forty before his father considered him worth trusting with any considerable amount of money, or as a confidant in any of his vast enterprises. William H. Vanderbilt was a grown man with a grown family, living on Staten Island, as a kind of a half-baked farmer, when his father took it into his head to utilize him as the only one of the family who had any degree of sense at all. Don't you believe it? Well, think it over. Where are the other Vanderbilts? It would puzzle you to find any. The only one Vanderbilt living whom the world ever hears of is William H. and the only reason it ever hears of him is because his father left him a stupendous fortune of $100,000,000.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·823
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·874
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	SW. S.S SW. SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during the month	2·85
" " " year	57·29
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12.

BUSINESS all round remains in the quietest state possible, and there is nothing from home by wire to give any hope of an ealy improvement. Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday reports no movement whatever in money or stocks. The Bank of England return shows the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities as the previous week—45 per cent. Consols are still 101⅜, and French Rentes 108½. Indian Loans, both sterling and rupee, are as previously quoted.

In General Produce the only change noted by Reuter is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with Surats freely offered, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, but American to arrive is 1·64d. to 1·32d. lower. In New York ready Mid. Uplands are ⅛ cent., and futures 11 points lower at 10⅝ and 10·41 cents. per lb. respectively. This would appear to indicate that the Bureau report, unfavourable as it is, gives a better level of condition than had been anticipated, and for a time therefore there may be a check in the market. The statistical position, however, is not such as to admit of any material decline, and if trade were in a healthier condition would even warrant an advance.

The receipts at the American ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's Receipts	6,000	10,000	8,000
Six days' do.	32,000	49,000	38,700
Total since 1st Sept	48,000	82,000	67,000

Here the market has gone easier in sympathy with the home advices. In ready old cotton we cannot quote any change, but new crops for future delivery are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, Omras for March being quoted at Rs. 188, Broach Rs. 216, and Bengals for December at Rs. 149 for good. We have not, however, heard of any business.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain in the same position, transactions being entirely against previous business.

FREIGHTS continue depressed even at such a ruinous rate as 12s.6d. for Liverpool. There is by no means a large amount of cargo available, and it is difficult to see where the depression is likely to stop. Present figures out and home have a certain loss of about 10s. per ton of cargo to steamers, and yet boats are continue to come.

COALS are advancing daily and we hear of business having been done in Cardiff to arrive at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside. The market looks like repeating the squeeze at the latter end of last year as outward tonnage is not to be had.

EXCHANGE has been dull, and as regards rates practically if not quotably easier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight		1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	do. 1s. 7⅜d.	,,
Francs	do.	do. 2·07	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at Rs. 99⅛ for Fours, but a buyer for about 2 lakhs coming into the market a temporary recovery to Rs. 99½ took place. The market is again flat at the close, however, at Rs. 99⅛, and for Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102.

SHARES are dull and declining again. In Spinning and Weaving Companies rates are lower again by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and sales have been made of Dhurrumseys by auction at Rs. 417 to Rs. 422. Bank of Bombays are an exception to the general rule, having advanced to Rs. 755.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	25	760
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	8 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (Small Shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	200	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	100	00		1,200
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	50	1,475
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	all	30	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	[illegible]	35	3,040
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.	550 xd
Ryey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	500
Manmar Manfg. Co.	600	250	250	Rs.	337½
Mercantile Press	1000	125	125		135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	205
Prince of W. Press	500		500	100	600 xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	510
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	110
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	740
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	33
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935 xd
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,590	500	500	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	810	500	50	..	100
Cooria Mills	800	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	715
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	417½
Empress S. & W. Co.,	136	500	all	Rs.37½	745
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,400	1,700	500*	25	705 xd
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,000	1,000	—	3.5
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	765
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,205
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs, 20	600 xd
Indian Man g Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	435
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1,090
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	770
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	125 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	2800 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,207½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	225
Morarjee Gocu das	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,350
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	570
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,350
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	303000	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	165
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	350
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.11	A 106 / B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,675
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	975
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	97
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 / 1,900	100 / 100	100 / 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	315 xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	97
Telephone Co, Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	50	Rs. 12	77

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 9.

Mr E Turner, Actg Dist Judge, Madura, furlough for fifteen months from the 15th Sept 1884.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has granted Mr J F Price, of the Covenanted Civil Service, an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr G A Parker to be Dist and Sessions Judge of Tanjore.

Mr T Weir to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, Madura, during the employment of Mr H J Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr F H Hebbert, to be Head Assist to the Collr and Magte of the Dist, Bellary, without prejudice to his present acting appointment. The appointment to take effect from date of Mr Rice's appointment to be Sub Collr, Tinnevelly.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants to return to duty within the period of their leave :—Mr J F Price, Mr P W Moore and Mr H G Joseph.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C A Liardet, First Assist Supt, Madras Survey, to be Depy Supt, second grade, Madras Survey.

Mr A Maltby, Actg First Assist Supt, Madras Survey, to be First Assis Supt Madras Survey, vice Lieut-Col C A Liardet, promoted.

Mr A Lushington, Assist Consvr of Forests, third grade, to be Assist Consvr second grade with effect from the 21st July 1884.

Mr J H Merriman, Assist Commr of Salt Revenue, is posted to the charge of the Central Divn.

The following transfers are ordered in the Salt and Abkari Depat :—

Assist Insper, C M Sherman from the charge of the Mogaltur to the Penugduru Circle.

Inspr H J Simpson from the Calingapatam to the Penugudurul Circle, temporarily, on relief by A Prakasa Row.

The Comsy-Genl has privilege, leave of absence to Honorary Captain J Greatorex, Deputy Commissary for sixty days, from 10th September, 1884, or date of departure.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extract tions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 83
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 6 ,, or ,, 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *v.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

KEESHAN—THOMAS—September 9, at Christ's Church, Ahmedabad, by the Reverend George Gothards M. A., Chaplain, Mr. Sub-Conductor Joseph Keeshan, Commissariat Department, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. G. Thomas, Telegraph Master in charge Government Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad.

ROBERTSON—WALSHE—September 11, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Captain R. W. P. Robertson, R. A., to Edith Constable, twin daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Hugh Crawford Walshe, R. H. A.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOTHIER—September 7, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant R. F. Clothier, Adjutant, 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, of a son.

HARRIS—September 5, at Sutna, Rewah State, the wife of Mr. Geo. T. Harris, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WEBBE—September 4, at Dehra Doon, in her 71st year, Frederica Webbe, widow of the late George Augustus Webbe, Zemindar.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

M. FERRY is determined that in pursuing her quarrel with China, France shall not go to work in the old-fashioned way. He has denied that the French Government contemplate making an official declaration of war with China. The denial is interesting, but although commentators on international law will make a note of it, little practical significance attaches to it. Declarations of war, although in the past they were by no means an invariable and an indispensable preliminary to hostilities, are evidently going out of fashion. There have been warlike operations of all kinds and in all parts of the world in these later years, but no declaration of war has heralded them. The French Premier would, if pressed in the Chamber, refuse to admit that France is at war with China. The measures which have been adopted, he may argue, are measures of what the jurists designate by the terrible term retorsion, taken in order to obtain the satisfaction which the Chinese refused to give in the form of an indemnity for the Langson affair. He will find in Mr. Gladstone's declaration that we have never been at war in Egypt, a precedent for declaring that France is not at war with China. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, however, are not likely to look with sympathy upon any ingenious excuses of this kind. Their urgent appeal to the British Government to prevent the blockade of the Woosung bar by the Chinese shows that to them, at least, all this looks uncommonly like war. But although one must sympathise with the plea which European merchants have put forth in defence of the commercial interests of the place, it is impossible to see how the British Government, or any other Government, can intervene. The Chinese, finding one of the great ports threatened, are preparing to close the bar which gives access to it. They are acting within their right—a right which, so far as such a case as this is concerned, has not been in any degree modified by the Treaty of Tientsin, to which so many appeals have been made. That document gives the British Government no right to interfere to keep open a Treaty Port, when China can plead that in closing it she is exercising a legal right in self-defence against the imminent attack of a hostile Power. And after all, does it make much practical difference whether Woosung bar is closed by the Chinese or by the French? It is at least possible that if the Chinese left it open the French would close it ere long.

MR. LEE-WARNER'S contribution to the discussion of the question of infant-marriage and enforced widowhood amongst the Hindus puts in a clear light the difficulties which lie in the path of legislative interference with the customs against which Mr. Malabari and the reformers are contending. It is much to be regretted that although many very eminent men, European and native, have put themselves in communication with Mr. Malabari on the subject, there has thus far been no tangible outcome of the discussion, nor even the promise of one. The difficulty of suggesting practical remedies for these admitted evils is increased by their being presented together. Infant-marriage includes other evils—such as betrothal in infancy, actual marriage at the age of twelve or thirteen, and an ending of school-going days for girls at the early age of twelve. To deal effectually with the evils described by Mr. Malabari it would be well to select the gravest of them, and to consider first how it may best be attacked. It is obvious that the evil that lies at the root of the physical, moral, and mental stagnation of the Hindoos as a race is not betrothal in infancy, nor enforced widowhood, but the marriage of girls when entering their teens—at the very age when their mental, moral, and physical training could be most effectively undertaken. Now that the education of native women is be to seriously begun, the greatest of the ills brought so prominently before the public by Mr. Malabari's papers should be considered, and, as far as practicable, dealt with. Great though the difficulty is, it is not impossible to remove it. For instance, might not the parents and guardians of the scholarship-holders in the new High School be required to undertake that the girl shall remain at school till the completion of, say, her eighteenth year, resting during those years under her father's or guardian's roof and protection? An association might be started, and branches opened in different places, to discuss and further the education of women, and to extend their school-going years.

But, as Mr. Lee-Warner and most of Mr. Malabari's European correspondents have insisted, the impulse to this reforming movement must be supplied by the Hindoo community itself. Here the supreme difficulty lies. The admission of natives in larger numbers to the Covenanted Civil Service of India is a reform of far less importance to the race, and yet enthusiastic meetings have been held all over the country to further it, while the emancipation of woman meets with either lukewarm support or with decided discouragement. Educated men even do not realize the good that must come of the true enlightenment of women. "By educating a boy," said M. Paul Bert, when Minister of Public Instruction in France, "you get an educated individual; but by educating a girl you get an educated family." "Educate all the females," says Emerson, "and you will give a permanent impulse to the onward movement of the race, which it can never lose. Each individual begins his progress from a higher level." Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, in replying to Mr. Malabari's paper, says, "The social reformer must trust to education." By education we do not mean educating a girl up to the age of twelve years in the vernacular of a people that has little or no literature. It should be the end and aim of the new High School to produce women of culture, not women "fairly educated in Marathi" as a lukewarm writer on the subject proposes. These new schools for higher female education may bring about great and much needed amelioration in the condition of Hindoo widows. The guardians of widows admitted to the new High School should be required to undertake that they shall remain long enough to enable them to study up to the Matriculation standard and to give them time for collateral reading. "Girls," said Erasmus, "ought to receive a liberal education. The multitude hold it to be folly, but wise men know that nothing is more advantageous to the morals of women than extended knowledge." These widows, if unemployed by their families as heretofore in household work, and if in exchange they are allowed a sufficient school career, may become the very salt of the Hindoo race. Their usefulness at the present stage of Hindoo civilization may prove very great. The ranks of high-class teachers and doctors of medicine might be replenished by these educated widows, who, having no domestic claims or distractions, would be all the more valuable as teachers and doctors, and the widowed life would no longer be regarded with contempt. We do not underrate the difficulties of the situation, but we urge that combined and sustained action is necessary. The *Mahratta* remarks, "Our social system is so formed that a person, when he goes against our time-honoured customs, has to sever himself from all ties." So have men and women done in all great reforms. But the severance has always been well requited.

A more wide-spread desire for reform is necessary, if any advance is to be made. That by cultivation women lose their womanliness, and are consequently less useful in the vocations in life for which they are destined, is erroneously held by many natives who believe themselves educated. The contrary is the case. An educated woman is a better housewife, a more judicious and kind mother, a wiser and more sympathetic friend and nurse. Strong evidence on this point is furnished from America. A writer in speaking of the effect of higher education among the women of that country says, "Already an impulse has been given to society by the education of women; yet no truly womanly duty has been neglected, nor are women less disposed to accept the cares of domestic life." Our correspondent "M. H. D." truly says that many of the promoters of the scheme for the higher education of girls belong to the sect of Pararthna Sumajists—an unpopular denomination—and that the current of public opinion must run contrary to them. This public opinion needs educating, and we must trust the work to its natural leaders—the native men of education. We cannot agree with those who recommend that the University should assist the reformers in the matter of putting down early marriages, by ruling that after due notice, say a notice of five years, no married man would be allowed to offer himself at the Matriculation examination. This, as Mr. Lee-Warner well points out, would be a plain departure from the functions and the rights of a University. It would impose a social test, and if the University itself did not suffer by so novel a stipulation, the movement would be discredited by it in the eyes of the very class whom it is desired to win over to better ways. A more excellent path is open, and it is for those who are bent upon reform to avail themselves of it. One thing at least they can do; they can agitate, agitate, agitate. They will get more support in a very few years by keeping the subject prominently before their countrymen, than now appears to be at all within reach.

THE difficulty which has arisen in connection with the use of the recreation ground at the back of the Marine-lines is the more to be regretted inasmuch as it obviously is in a great degree the result of misapprehension. Nobody will dispute the advantage of appropriating a recreation ground for the use of the general public. The ground at the back of the Marine-lines recently thrown open to people who do not play games and therefore do not get any benefit from the areas apportioned to different groups of athletes, is admirably adapted for the purpose, and there is the best of evidence that it is appreciated by the public. But there is no reason whatever why it should be assumed that there is not room in it for tent-pegging, as well as for general recreation. The ground is as well adapted for that sport as any within reach, and the public enjoyment of it would be enhanced, rather than hindered, were a sufficient space set apart for tent-pegging on a moderate number of evenings in the week. Everybody knows that this is one of the sports which are almost as much enjoyed by those who look on as by those who are engaged in the game; and tent-pegging does not take up much room—not at all as much as polo, for instance. It may be hoped that the Government will see their way to meet the wishes of the Gymkhana in this matter.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 22.

I REPRODUCE the following extract from a leading article published this week in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, as confirming me more or less in what I said last week anent the position which England is gradually drifting into with reference to the other European Powers :—"The present position of England is one of complete isolation, and the deplorable results of her foreign policy are not only the natural consequences of her contradictory, hesitating, illogical, and incomprehensible policy; they are also the just punishment which England has merited for having brutally renounced all healthy, international traditions, for having offended the European Powers, for having instigated an agitation amongst the Christians in the East, for having finally totally disregarded the interests of the other Powers. Thus she acted towards Germany and Austria in the Balkan peninsula; thus she acted towards France, which she has practically evicted from Egypt; thus towards Italy, whom she encouraged in opposing France in Africa, and afterwards most basely deserted; thus also she acted towards the Sultan. How cavalierly she acted towards him! How changed to-day is the position of the Gladstone Cabinet! The English Prime Minister thought that he held in his hands the keys of the East; he did wonders to drive back the Turks in Asia Minor, whilst crying, 'Hands off' to Austria. And now to-day he is not even able to maintain the supremacy acquired by England on the banks of the Nile. He convokes a Conference of European Powers, and sees all his propositions rejected; he appeals to Europe, and finds Europe in league against him. How distant must seem the day when Wolseley proudly telegraphed, 'Send no more troops, the war is finished!' To-day England is at war with all the Powers. Luckily as yet it is only a diplomatic war." Now, although there is in this article much purposed exaggeration, for it is well known that Italy and Turkey supported England at the Conference, and could eventually be relied upon for further support, the words of the Vienna journal are unfortunately too true an echo of the feeling on the Continent generally and in France especially. Nor need we feel any surprise at this. As long as England is suspected of harbouring any ulterior designs on Egypt, so long will she be unto Europe even as Ishmael unto his brethren. The pity of it is—if we are to believe the repeated statements of the English Government—that we are incurring all this opprobrium and all these menaces innocently, that we have no ulterior designs in Egypt, that our action there is dictated purely by a brotherly spirit of philanthropy, that we are injured innocents—grossly misunderstood. I have said before, and I will say it again, that if any Power needs—imperatively needs—the mastery in Egypt, it is England. I will say more. I will say that England will commit an act of suicidal folly if she lets her present opportunity of obtaining, or rather of keeping, this mastery slip. We have in these last few weeks been enabled to gauge the feeling of Europe; we know and can be prepared for the worst. We need Egypt, we will keep it. *Nous y sommes, nous y restons!* But then comes the vexed question, Have we the power to take, according to Wordsworth's good old rule and simple plan, and can we keep? I have made this question pre-eminent in my last letters, and I have repeatedly pointed out that our forces, military and naval, are not what they should be; by no means equal to the tasks that the immediate future forebodes to cut out for us. And since I have the scissors in my hand I will cut out a notice from the *Military Gazette* of Germany, which compares the English Navy with that of France, and their probable strength four or five years hence, which will be the period when the Egyptian question will have to be definitely settled, one way or the other. After having established that at present England possesses 25 men-of-war of modern perfection, 14 vessels of the old kind, and a certain number of cruisers, &c., against the 16 modern and 9 ancient vessels of France, it adds :—"This proves that Great Britain still occupies the first place with her fleet, France the second, Germany the third, Italy the fourth, Russia the fifth, and Austria the sixth. France, however, at this moment is building 14 men-of-war of the most powerful description and eight iron-clads of the same power for coast-defence. Thus in a few years France will dispose over thirty vessels, twelve of which are of the first class, and England over thirty-two men-of-war, only one of which will be of force equal to that of the twelve French ships. . . . Consequently the maritime pre-eminence of England is decidedly menaced by France. England being obliged to employ a great part of her fleet in the Mediterranean and at very distant stations, it is very probable that after 1887 or 1888 France will be able to oppose to the English fleet of thirty vessels a fleet of forty-two men-of-war." One thing will be at once noticed in this lugubrious forecast, and that is that the *Military Gazette* of Germany argues on an assumption that during the next four years the English Navy will not be increased, but remain numerically just as it is now. Allowing for this oversight, however, one cannot help seeing that there is very much truth in the remark that our maritime pre-eminence is, and seriously, menaced. In the not improbable eventuality of Egypt becoming a battle-field between England and some other Power, or Powers, the issue would almost entirely have to be fought out on sea. A strong English fleet could prevent the troops of the enemy from landing, and therefore the result of the war would depend on the strength of our fleet. Strength, now-a-days, is far more a question of numbers than it was in the good old days when Trafalgar was fought and won. Then counted individual heroism and individual physique, and ships were taken by storm, much as forts on land are. The days of boarding are, however, over. The old wooden frigate has developed into an iron-clad, and steam-engines have taken the place of sails. A sea-battle is now, as are battles on land, a mere mathematical problem. So much power equals so much power. Subtract so much from either side of the equation, and it no longer exists. And power is a mere question of numerical strength, for in point of armament there is no great relative superiority in any of the Eropean fleets. Herr Krupp or the Spezia foundry will supply Monaco as well as England, if Monaco cares to pay the same price. Now, if we cannot rely on our Navy, what is it that we must trust? It is absurd to talk of our Army, as at present constituted, being able to oppose that of any of the greater Powers. We have much to do in the next five years, and let us, for our salvation, do it.

The season being a dull one, the papers have been treating us to unlimited *nouvelles a sensation.* Thus towards the close of last week all good and patriotic Frenchmen were much shocked to hear that during the temporary absence at Vohemar of Admiral Miot with part of his fleet, the Hovas, under Colonel Willoughby, profiting by the occasion, had quitted their Tarafatte stronghold and had marched on Tamatave, which after a fierce struggle they had retaken, and that a great massacre of the French had taken place. It was the *Matin* which published this information. Poor *Matin!* Great was the indignation of the French press, immaculate, truthful, independent, and well-informed as it is known to be, and one and all the papers denied the report, and held up the offending journal to public obloquy. No less indignant was M. Jules Ferry when from the tribune in the Chamber he denied the truth of this telegram, and asserted that, on the contrary, he had just received from the Minister of Marine a copy of a telegram from the Admiral, stating that all was quiet at Madagascar, which had never been in a more tranquil state. (What, M. Ferry, not even before Admiral Miot arrived?) A scandal-mongering, lying paper, quoth he. "Why this bitterness? Mistakes will occur even in the best regulated papers"—you ask. Ah! that is because you do not know that the *Matin* has just secured the collaboration of Deputies Andrieux and Laguerre, and that there is that in M. Jules Ferry which will not be domineered over by an Andrieux or a Laguerre. Another startling report was that published by the *Times* on Saturday, in telegrams from its correspondents at Foochow and Hongkong, that the French Government had rejected the overtures of the English and American Governments for peace-making, and that China had declared war against France—a report denied on all sides. To-morrow, however, the very last delay (this positively the last time is suggestive of Thespis in the provinces) of 48 hours expires, and with it the patience of Jules Ferry, who, by the way, explained in the House a few days ago that very friendly was the tone of the negotiations at present going on. France has much diminished the original claim, which, however, in its altered form even is most preposterous. I confess I do not share the interest with which most are looking forward to the morrow. We have had far too many Positively-the-last-appearance-of-Mr.-Ultimatum-s of late. Is there not some fable about a wolf and a shepherd, or a shepherd and a wolf (I forget which), and does not Jules Ferry remind you of one or the other?

The German papers—(No, no more scissor work to-day)—are all attacking England most vigorously, the *Cologne Gazette* more especially. The *Cologne Gazette* is very bloodthirsty. France and Germany combined could do wonders, and this alliance would wonderfully advance the colonial projects of each. This is its tone. And shameful the way in which the Chauvin of France leaps to lick the hand he once snarled at. These Frenchmen, who at one sign from Germany are only too glad to cease the braggadocio they have been showing now some fourteen years, are not to be admired. And yet, as far as I can see, the feeling is unanimous. A mighty reaction will no doubt soon be felt, and then woe to these men. At any rate, it just shows us, or rather ought to show us, what we have to expect; and should serve to emphasise my remarks about what England ought to do, more than if I asked you to print them in large capitals.

THE FLOODS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAYAN, SEPT. 12.

FROM what I was able to see yesterday afternoon in the course of a few hours spent in driving through the streets of Surat, there can be no doubt that this year commences a new era in the history of this oft-flooded city. The protective measures recently carried were tested for the first time, and successfully withstood a greater flood than that which it was estimated they would keep without the walls. The new system of defences alone saved the city from another overwhelming inundation. How narrowly such a disaster was escaped will best be gathered from the report which Mr. Nanu Mian B. Shaikh, the secretary to the Surat Municipality, has already prepared on the subject. As a matter of formality this is of course addressed to Mr. S. P. Lely, the acting Collector and President of the Municipality; but Mr. Lely is already familiar with the chief details, for he laboured unceasingly throughout the period of danger, and no one displayed more anxiety or was more active in exertion. In one respect alone does the report seem incomplete, and perhaps I may be permitted to supply the omission. Mr. Shaikh does not even make mention of his own exertions, although he laboured day and night from the first alarm, and only rested when the peril was over and the safety of the inhabitants assured. Your readers have already had the leading points narrated; but Mr. Shaikh's report is of such interest and importance, and contains such a complete statement of the situation of the city during the last few days, that I am tempted, at the risk of repetition, to give you a pretty full abstract of its contents. It appears that on the morning of Monday, the 8th, according to previous arrangement, telegrams were received from Khandeish announcing a heavy fall of rain and severe floods high up the river at Bharampur. Heavy rain had also commenced falling at Surat at two o'clock that morning, and did not cease until the evening of the following day. The total rainfall registered for the two days was 10·59 inches, consequently the river was already high from the total rainfall, and measures were at once taken to deal with a heavy flood. All the same, the municipal authorities acknowledge their indebtedness to the authorities at Khandeish for the timely intimation they received. At three o'clock on Monday afternoon the water commenced to rise, and the currents became perceptibly stronger. An hour later, and the effects were first felt at the Mecca creekdam. The average height at this point is 68 feet, but the water speedily reached 82 feet; at eleven o'clock it went up to 97 feet, and next morning at three o'clock arrived at 98·30 ft. At this point it remained stationary for six hours, when the flood receded a foot. Again the register remained unaltered until 3 a.m., on Wednesday, when the fall commenced rapidly. The statistics so carefully preserved at Surat for many a generation show that with the exception of last year's disaster, the flood now subsiding was the highest for some years. The flood of 12th September, 1882, reached 97 feet and this was considered to be the highest ever known; that of 3rd July, 1883, however, attained the height of 100·3 feet, and the flood of this week was also higher by 1·30 feet, although it fell below last year. The new inundation works are constructed to protect the city against a flood rising up to 96·50ft. The present flood was nearly two feet above the figure these works are supposed to control, but, as Mr. Shaikh mentions, by dint of constant exertion and never-relaxing watchfulness the flood was to a very great extent checked from entering the city and causing damage. The secretary remarks that the municipality have to contend with two difficulties during times of flood. They not only have to meet the flood in the river, but there remains to be provided for the rain-water in the city. When these two happen together, the rain-water is confined to the limited area of the kharies, or creeks, and the low ground of the city, and the people residing in the latter districts experience great hardship. Every inch of rainfall adds two feet of water in the Mecca kharie. Fortunate, indeed, was it for the people of Surat that the downpour of rain had come to an end when the flood was at its maximum height, and that, although the inundation works have been constructed to resist the flood up to 96·50 feet above the datum, no water entered the Mecca kharie owing to the additional sluices and gates lately fixed. Mr. Shaikh modestly remarks that this was a matter for congratulation; it was more than this, the result was really a great triumph for the city. The report points out that, although this danger was averted, there was another source which caused the Mecca kharie to swell to a certain extent. The Kankra kharie branch of the Taptee running within a mile towards the east of the city was also very much flooded, the level of the water being about two feet higher than the level of the flood in the river at the Mecca kharie bridge. The overflow reached the embankment of the Kankra kharie in seven places, and rushed through the railway arches into the ditch beside the city wall. A small stream was also percolating through the city wall near the Chidea Kua sluice, and a quantity of water in addition entered the city through many of the drains, eventually finding its way into the Mecca kharie, without, however, seriously affecting its level. Mr. Shaikh gives the following list of the places submerged in the course of the visitation of the flood :—Ghashpura, part of Sayedpara, Vario Bhagal, the Kalargam gate, the compound near the subordinate judge's court, part of the Dutch Bunder-road, and about 100 feet of Popat Mohollas. In consequence parts of Mergashamy's Chakla, Haripara, and the low-lying portions of Shegrampara remained under water. Immediately upon the rise in the river being perceived, intimation was sent to the residents in these districts and other low-lying localities, and they were warned to come on to higher ground. Twelve flat-bottomed boats, lately constructed by the Municipality, were kept in readiness, manned by the lascars in the employ of the city, for the assistance of the people. In all about one thousand houses and shops were under water, but no serious damage to any has come to light. The Municipality showed their consideration for those who, living from hand to mouth, had no resources to fall back upon, and about two hundred of this class, who must otherwise have suffered great privation, were brought away in the boats and fed at the public expense at the municipal offices. No life was lost, notwithstanding the extent to which the flooded districts are populated. Some damage was done to the Hope Bridge approach on the Rander Sidy, but what amount will not transpire until the water recedes on the northern bank. The secretary puts on record that during the hours of the flood Mr. Lely, the acting Collector, Mr. White, the Executive Engineer, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Hume-Henderson, Dr. Banks, and other officers were indefatigable, being out in darkness and in daylight, directing what best could be done. Mention is also made of the services of the Municipal Commissioners, who set a worthy example to their officers, and special reference is made of the watch kept by Police Inspector Saheb Nanabhai Cowasjee, which he maintained for two nights. Nor were the Municipality neglectful of their neighbours, and the despatch of their boats to the villages in the immediate vicinity of the city must have been of inestimable benefit to their occupants. My guide throughout yesterday's tour of inspection was Mr. J. Franklin, the Telegraph Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who was, it will be remembered, one of the principal sufferers by last year's flood, when he and his household were most perilously situated. Hasty as our inspection was, we saw abundant evidence of the risk the city had escaped. In the low-lying districts the high-water mark was plainly indicated on the walls of the houses by a crust of mud, the municipal boats still found work in some of the thoroughfares, and others remained a swamp through which foot passengers splashed up to their knees. To the flood marks of past years everywhere noticeable will have to be added one more of conspicuous height. From the Hope Bridge, where thirty-one feet of flood was registered, a fine view yesterday presented itself. The water was still high, but its flow was steady and its wide surface perfectly smooth. The current having abated, boats were making their way up stream, and all traces of the dangerous masses of timber and brushwood brought on with the first rush of the torrent had disappeared, save some trifling boughs left high and dry among the girders of the bridge. Round about the old cemeteries, on the lower side, the mud in the city seemed thickest, and here the mind instinctively reverted to the times of the venturous Hollanders and English who first occupied the busy city of Surat when Bombay, its successful rival, was as yet a deadly swamp. How would those sturdy Dutch traders, whose last resting-places are here marked by the domed and pinnacled tombs of the Moslem, have marvelled at the victory over the floods, accustomed even as they were in their own land to waging an endless battle against the waters!

By this morning's mail I returned to Sayan station The train arrived at Surat little behind the usual time, and was started an hour earher than yesterday, so that we crossed the Taptee in the dark for the first time since the flood. The train from Broach will also have left at four o'clock, and both the up and down mails will thus have been materially expedited. I learn that the labourers yesterday made good the greater portion of the first break, and to-day this section of the damaged line will be completed. One thousand labourers were brought on from Nowsaree this morning and five hundred from Ahmedabad, which will strengthen the local supplies considerably. The down mail also contained one hundred picked hamals from Bombay, who will be exclusively engaged with the transhipment of the passengers' luggage.

The Chief Engineer, Resident Engineer, Traffic Manager, and Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, who have so far been located at Sayan, will to-night advance their temporary offices to Keem, where they will continue to direct the operations. Their carriages will be shunted across where the first break has been restored during the day. To-morrow it is hoped to hand-shunt entire trains over this portion of the line as they arrive, so that passengers will be taken up a mile and a half further than the spot at which they have hitherto had to alight. One thousand men will be arranged for to conduct these shunting operations. As soon as the line is reckoned safe for an engine, the services of these men will of course be dispensed with in this capacity. The distance passengers now have to cross in lorries is thus already considerably diminished, and at the same time the despatch of the trains is hastened in both directions. There was one lady in the down mail yesterday, who crossed the breaks in the same manner as the party of ladies who were sent over on Wednesday. I understand that the passengers to Bombay who came from Broach preferred yesterday to walk the greater part of the line intervening between the trains. Day by day this journey is accomplished with less difficulty. I am enabled to forward this letter from here by the train just leaving at 9 a.m. Yesterday's special did not arrive till 11. This shows a clear gain of two hours, and still further improvement may be expected from day to day. One lady is among the passengers, who are very numerous.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

A MEMBER of the Gymkhana Club writes to us as follows in regard to the prohibition of tent-pegging in the ground behind the Marine-lines :—"It seems that Government wish to throw the ground behind the Marine-lines open to the public for walking, &c., and one day last week we received a letter from Mr. Murzban, prohibiting us from using this ground for tent-pegging, &c., giving no reason whatever for the prohibition except that the Superintending Engineer, N. D., had forbidden it. We were told that we might use the esplanade in front of the Gymkhana, provided we got leave from Government; but, as it was only with the greatest difficulty that we got Government to agree to give us this ground two nights a week for polo, a request to get a third night on this ground would meet with certain refusal. We have only the polo ground for two weeks until the Tournament is over, and after that I don't know what Government will do. Your paper this morning publishes a paragraph stating that the Gymkhana had not obtained permission to use the ground behind the Marine-lines. This is not the case, as we have the permission of the Brigadier-General; but notwithstanding this, the P. W. D. say we must not use the ground. It happens that the ground is used by no one at present, and I think it a great pity that Government by their action should stop the polo sports, which have attracted a great number of people weekly, and which have interfered with no one. Again, in your paragraph this morning it is said that Government have granted to the Gymkhana the exclusive use of a portion of the ground in front of the Club-house for cricket, polo, &c. This is true in the case of cricket, but not of polo, which, as I say above, is only allowed two nights a week—a concession which we got only after two years' fighting for it."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the statement made by Mr. N. S. Symons, of the Bombay Gymkhana, that "the principal Parsee cricketers showed they had not tried to turn the polo players off the polo ground," I beg to state that almost all the Parsee cricketers who have played the Gymkhana, and whom, I think, Mr. Symons means by "the principal Parsee cricketers," have either signed, or have in writing fully sympathised with the native cricketers' petition to Government against polo being allowed to be played on the cricket ground. Mr. Symons might have been, perhaps, led to make this statement by some erroneous impression, and to remove it I beg to enclose a handbill which is a reproduction of an advertisement that appeared in your issue of July 4, 1883. I may say, besides, that the grievance was and still is of the native cricketers as a general body, and interested individual voices cannot be heard nor heeded when the general body complain.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

QUARANTINE ITALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why does not the Government do its duty by Bombay and put all vessels coming from Italy to this port in quarantine?

Cholera is striking down a thousand victims a day in the nearest Italian port. Think of the danger which we incur from the arrival of steamers with passengers and merchandise from a country so given over to the ravages of so deadly an epidemic.

The Italians have quarantined Bombay when a dozen cases or less occurred here; why should not we put Italy now in her turn in quarantine? A ten days' detention at Butcher's Islands would be a measure of which no Italian could complain under the circumstances.

HEALTHFUL RECIPROCITY.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PRESS AND THE NEW VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The *Indian Daily News* says the appointment may be viewed in many lights. Lord Dufferin is a man eminent in his own party, and grateful to his opponents. Perhaps he is the one man whose appointment the Conservatives would not cavil at. He is a safe man. It was in that character Lord Beaconsfield selected him to go to St. Petersburg, and it was in that character that Mr. Gladstone sent him to Constantinople and again to Cairo. It is in that character that he is now sent to India. His first essay in a great employment—his mission to Syria—showed him to possess pluck and nerve of a rare kind. His latest employments prove him to possess tenacity and tact. We hope he comes to India unfettered by pledges, and not entrapped by professions which may be mistaken for promises. His appointment shows that the Home Government intends to leave him to act strongly on the Central Asian question, and that they perceive that India requires to be composed and calmed. Whilst his coming to relieve Lord Ripon is thus a hope of happier times, it is beyond question the most candid and conspicuous confession that the present Viceroyalty has been at the best a failure.

The *Englishman* says the announcement takes few people by surprise. Of all the men enumerated as likely successors of Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin was almost universally regarded as the most promising. During the course of a long diplomatic career he has been distinguished among distinguished men for thorough comprehension of all questions with which he has been brought in contact. He has displayed in the most trying situations that courage, courtesy, tact, and firmness without which men naturally endowed with large capacities often make shipwrecks of their reputation. The choice will be hailed by the best friends of India, of every shade in politics, as an eminently wise one. In Canada he showed he knew how to rule men of different races; and in various diplomatic offices he has exhibited large capacities for high administrative rule which justly entitle him to rank among the very foremost men who have aided materially to form and guide the policy of England. In these later years as British Commissioner in Syria, Ambassador at Constantinople, and as British Representative in Egypt after Arabi's rebellion, he has gathered knowledge of Eastern peoples which will aid him in his administration of Hindostan. There is good reason to hope that he will drive the Legislative chariot with greater caution than Lord Ripon displayed. When he enters the capital of India, he is sure to receive a welcome such as exiled Englishmen alone can give, and will be supported and sustained in the discharge of his great duties by the sympathy and encouragement of his fellow-countrymen who in a hundred ways are aiding in the advance of India commercially, socially, politically, and morally. He has before him in India a great career. That he will rise to the height of his great office, and worthily sustain the honour of England and advance the interests of this great Empire, is the fervent wish of every man of English lineage in India.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 12.

The *Madras Mail* says in a rather lengthy article that an appointment that carries with it the salary of £30,000 a year, with allowances, offers no small attraction to a Peer who is more rich in offspring than in this world's goods. It was by this argument that we were made to see the likelihood of the plan determined upon in Downing-street carried out, but life is so full of disappointment, and the present Ministry had been so conspicuously unfortunate or wilfully imprudent in its selection of men for responsible positions in India, that we feared there would be a slip twixt cup and lip. Again and again during the past six years have we had occasion to regret that he was not persuaded to come out to India. His objections overcome, he has been appointed with the approval of public opinion in England and India. The article goes on to compare the esteem in which Lady Dufferin and the Princess Louise were held by Canadians, and states that the latter's failure to please the Canadians assisted to convince the people in and around Downing-street that it might be inexpedient to gratify Lord Lorne's ambition to come to India, where society is more sensitive than in the Dominion. This was fortunate for us, for the Marquis is of too unsympathetic a temperament, and of too limited a knowledge of his fellow-men, to fill with success the post of Viceroy of India. A matter of almost first importance is that Lord Dufferin is not a party-man. He is a Liberal, but has never identified himself with the pernicious Radical nonsense of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, which Mr. Gladstone for his own purposes tolerates. Nothing is more improbable than that Lord Dufferin will consent to lend his support to schemes such as the Ilbert Bill and the Roorkee Resolution, designed to degrade his countrymen in exile. Regarded from a political point of view, Lord Dufferin's appointment is significant, primarily of the appreciation by the Ministry of the necessity for having at Calcutta or Simla a colleague thoroughly versed in Russian and Turkish diplomacy. The writer of the article attaches great importance to this, and states that Lord Dufferin's knowledge of Eastern and Egyptian questions will stand him in good stead in Calcutta.

The *Madras Times*, after speaking in high terms of the work performed by Lord Ripon during his term of office, says with reference to Lord Dufferin's appointment that the change in the character of the times brings to the Viceregal Throne of India a nobleman eminently suited to meet its requirements; a man whose heart, head, and manners have made him eminently successful in every great enterprise and critical charge committed to him, whether in Ireland, Syria, Canada, Turkey, or Egypt. Foreign affairs and diplomacy are once again assuming immense importance, and it is hard to tell how far the peace and happiness of the Indian Empire and of the world may not depend on the character of the negotiations with Russia and Afghanistan which will soon have to be transacted. Lord Dufferin's general abilities are great and versatile, yet where he has experienced the greatest complexity and difficulty of affairs has been in Oriental diplomacy, and therein he has spent most of his official life, and there he has shown great and admirable ability.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPT. 12.

The members and escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission are assembling at Sariab, near Quetta, and the last of the commissariat stores are coming up the Bolan from Rindli. The whole camp will probably start for the Helmund on the 16th. Meanwhile Colonel Ridgeway, accompanied by Mr. Merk, leaves early to-morrow for Nushki, to which place the survey party, composed of Captain Gore, R.E., and Lieutenant Talbot, R.E., with Captain Peacock, R.E., are already on their way.

FAREWELL VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 12.

The Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his Dewan and suite, will proceed to Calcutta about December on a visit to the Viceroy.

THE MYSORE RESIDENT.

Mr. Lyall, British Resident, and party leave Bangalore on Saturday on a visit to the Cauvery falls, which are a grand sight.

A MILITARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The breach of promise case Miss Sherwood *vs.* Lieutenant King is being heard. During the last four days the court has been crowded daily. Miss Sherwood has been subjected to a severe cross-examination. Upwards of a hundred letters were produced in court, both parties dragging in the names of several ladies and gentlemen residing in the station. The details are unfit for publication.

BANGALORE RACES.

The stewards of the Bangalore Races have decided upon holding a meeting for next year a month later than usual.

COMMERCIAL DISPUTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

Judgment in important commercial cases was given by Justices Cunningham and Wilson yesterday. The banian, or native agent, of the firm of Messrs. Paul Tambaci and Co., who failed in 1882, claimed a lien upon all the goods in the firm's godowns. At the time of the failure he was opposed by the receiver in England of Mr. C. Tambaci's estate—Mr. Tambaci having been adjudicated bankrupt in England—and also by various consignors in England having large claims on the insolvent firm. The consignors further claimed the sale proceeds of certain goods sold by the banian prior to the failure. The judgment was a very elaborate one, and decides that the banian had a lien. He succeeds in his claim as regards all but some 200 bales out of the 3,000 and odd bales which, or the sale proceeds of which, were claimed from him.

THE PIGOT-HASTIE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

Mr. Justice Mitter to-day decided, in reference to Mr. Hastie's application for permission to appeal to the Privy Council, that the certificate prayed for should not be granted, and discharged the rule, with costs.

THE POONA RACES DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

In the matter of the dispute over the Pony Derby yesterday, a majority of the owners declined to run their horses at the meeting while three particular stewards remained on the staff of office-bearers. A meeting of stewards, assisted by leading officials, was held, and the three officers were called on for an explanation of their action in the Pony Derby. As a result, Colonel Wise and Captain Humfrey resign the office of stewards, yet court full inquiry into their conduct, while Captain Hogg's explanation in relation to the pony Mystic was considered completely satisfactory. Colonel Burnett resumes the secretaryship.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

INTERVIEW WITH M. FERRY.

PARIS, SEPT. 11.

M. Ferry, at an interview held with him to-day, contradicted the statements made by the *Paris National* yesterday, and denied that the French Government contemplated making an official declaration of war with China. He also said that the plans of Admiral Courbet remain unchanged.

APPEAL AGAINST THE BLOCKING OF WOOSUNG.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 11.

The Chamber of Commerce here have made an urgent appeal to the British Government to prevent the blocking of the Woosung bar by the Chinese.

THE OPERATIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 11.

A Highland brigade has been ordered to proceed up the Nile.

Lord Wolseley will direct from here the operations of the Nile expedition above Assiout. Major-General Earle takes command at Wady Halfa and southwards, General Stewart at Dongola, and Colonel Maurice at Assiout.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 12.

Mail-steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅝

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4	per cent.	Rupee Paper	80½
4½	,,	,,	82½
3	,,	Consols for account	101⅜
3½	,,	Sterling Loan	107
4½	,,	French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver			50 11-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £13,400,000, increase £300,000.

Bills discounted £21,100,000, increase £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £23,200,000, decrease £200,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 45 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING CHINA TRAFFIC.

Private messages for offices in China, except Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Macao, must be in plain English language, code and cipher being prohibited, except for State messages.

Mail for Mauritius leaves Durban on or about the 14th.

Sharp Peak-Foochow line interrupted.

Hongkong-Canton cable right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, September 11.

10 p.m.	78·0

FRIDAY, September 12.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	8·3
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	81·7

THE Bombay Corporation yesterday considered at some length the question of the outstanding claims of the Municipality against Government, as treated in the report of a committee appointed by them. It was calculated that between the years 1869 and 1883, the Municipality had been a loser to the extent of some four lakhs of rupees, by reason of the Government not paying the full amount of the water and consolidated rates. In view of the fact that, under the local self-government scheme, some departments of administration were proposed to be handed over to municipal control, Mr. Nowrozjee proposed that the question of the claims be referred to Government for reconsideration. Col. Merewether opposed the motion, mainly on the ground that the Bench of Justices had formerly agreed to levy a reduced water-rate from the Government, in consequence of some valuable concessions having been made by Government when the Vehar water-works were constructed. Colonel Merewether was the only member who dissented from Mr. Nowrozjee's motion when it was put to the vote.

THE news of the transference to Macao of Dr. Medeiros, late Bishop Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Goa, has been confirmed by the papers received from Portugal.

A PATTIMAR proceeding from Sudampore to Cochin with a cargo of stone was wrecked in the high sea off the coast of Arambol, where four persons belonging to the vessel have been picked up alive. Seven dead bodies have also been found on the same coast.

THE *Indian Daily News* wonders what could have possessed Dr. Mitra to write "such a scandalous and unworthy letter as that which he has addressed to Mr. Malabari," and the Bombay correspondent of another Calcutta paper speaks of the letter as "full of the most foul and outrageous libels on the chastity of English women." Those who read the condensed version of the letter, as it appeared in our columns, will scarcely understand why it should be thus severely spoken of. But some of our contemporaries have published it at length, braving the danger of "ten thousand swords leaping from their scabbards" to avenge a more than sweeping assertion which Dr. Mitra makes in it in regard to the unmarried women of England. It is a letter which needed judicious editing, and this it has not had in all directions.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper writes as follows in regard to the contingent of the Calcutta Club which will soon be starting on a cricketting tour to Bombay:—

From stray remarks I hear occasionally, I am led to believe the eleven is not strong in its bowlers, and efforts are now in progress to induce a well-known left-handed player to make one of the company. For the credit of the Calcutta Club I hope the attempt will be successful, for Mr. Hoare's bowling will form a decided accession of strength, and will, if I mistake not, squander a picket or two in the forthcoming match. The Calcutta players will, of course, be a little handicapped in meeting the Bombay team, inasmuch as they have had no practice since last February. In the Western Presidency cricket goes on all through the rains, and already the big annual matches have been played at Bombay and Poona.

REFERRING to the subject mooted by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* some days ago as to the propriety of officers doing duty at the Landour Depôt being permitted to live in the Mussoorie Club, the Allahabad paper mentions that the matter is one that has come up for decision by the military authorities before this. Once in 1859-60 the Medical Officer of the Landour Depôt, the Station Staff, and other officers doing duty were living at the Club. The Civil Surgeon of Mussoorie complained to the General of the Division of the Medical Officer of the Depôt taking up private practice in his preserve, and the General in consequence not only prohibited the Medical Officer of the Depôt from practising in Mussoorie, but ordered him to remove from the Club and live in Landour. The other officers were not interfered with, and doing duty officers have always enjoyed the privilege of being permitted to live at the Himalaya Club, which, as is well known, is within a hundred yards out of Landour boundary.

SOME weeks ago our Rangoon correspondent gave particulars of a case, which had produced something like a sensation in local society, in which a Burmese woman sued the manager of a large store for maintenance, declaring that she was his lawful wife, having been married to him up-country in accordance with the Buddhist law. The case we now learn has come to an abrupt conclusion. The Recorder has given his decision, holding that the plaint as worded disclosed no cause of action. He therefore rejected it, with costs two gold-mohurs.

A RANGOON correspondent anticipates that if there is any truth in the report received by wire from Calcutta of the escape of the Mengoon Prince from Pondicherry and his forthcoming advent at Bangkok, we shall probably have some exciting news from Mandalay before the year is out. King Theebaw's rule, though not, he believes, as unpopular as most people in Lower Burma wish to make out, is not so firmly established with his people that they would be averse to a change. The crops have been bad for two seasons, and so many people have left for the British side that there is said to be a scarcity of both population and money; whilst the disturbances in the Shan States and the rising of the Kachins have not tended to popularise the present reign. The Chinese and Burmese are now said to be falling out, and there have been affrays between them both at the capital and Bhamo. "As the Chinese," the correspondent remarks, "are the backbone of the trade in Upper Burma, if they take to fighting instead of buying and selling the difficulties of Theebaw's government will increase, and all classes will look to the Mengoon, or any Prince who shows himself with a following in Upper Burma, as to a ruler who is to rescue them from present difficulties and uncertainties. Considerable sums of money and jewellery have been sent during the past few weeks to Pondicherry, and if he has given the French authorities the slip, possibly it is by this aid from Rangoon friends that the Mengoon Prince has been enabled to do so."

JUNIOR North-West Civilians will learn with some concern that Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, who is at present officiating for Mr. Henvey as Commissioner in the Berars, will lose that appointment and revert to the North-West in October, when Mr. Henvey returns from furlough. This will involve the reversion of one of the officers junior to Mr. Ridsdale who is now officiating in his place as Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd grade. "In this connection," the *Pioneer* remarks, "it would seem that the grey-headed Joint and Assistant Magistrates who are pleasantly called 'junior Civilians' in these Provinces are threatened with a series of calamities, which have already begun with the return from Assam of Mr. Donovan. In addition to that gentleman and Mr. Donald Smeaton—who are already in harness—Messrs. Dawkes, Holderness, C. J. Lyall, R. J. Crosthwaite, and now Mr. Ridsdale, are all mentioned as likely to return to their 'home,' a—striking instance of the potency of the law of gravitation which seems to draw back sooner or later all the exiles from the North-West."

THE Simla Volunteers, not content with liberal contributions towards their shooting prizes, have just hit upon a new method of extracting money from the pockets of the public. In addition to the subscription list which is sent round in the name of the whole corps, in one instance at least another is being circulated for the benefit of a single company. "It is needless to say," remarks an up-country paper, "that the public at large has no reason to care for the particular efficiency of any one company: but inasmuch as the irregular appeal was issued first, it seems that some persons were led to put down their names under the impression that they were subscribing towards the corps fund, until a second list came to undeceive them. The action thus taken by the company officer without the consent or knowledge of the Commandant seems to show very plainly how volunteers may become demoralised by the prize-system when carried to excess."

NOT so very much has been written about Sarakhs, the Syrinx of the ancients, and a town reputed to owe its origin to Afrasyab of Persia, as to deprive of all interest the following account by M. Lessar, the Russian engineer, which appears in the official Central Asian correspondence just published. At the least it will make it a matter of some difficulty for future Russian writers on the subject to deny that Sarakhs, the inhabited town on the west side of the Tejend, is a Persian possession. This is what M. Lessar has written:—

"Sarakhs is an extensively fortified place, occupied by one battalion (about 700 men) of Persian infantry. The fields and vegetable gardens are within the walls. The neighbourhood of Sarakhs was always the favourite marauding-ground of the Merv Tekkes, and the Persians dare not venture beyond the walls of the town. The commandant in his excursions to places five or six versts distant is accompanied by an escort of not less than 50 horsemen. The place is surrounded by high, thick walls and a deep ditch. Of course, the Tekkes have never attempted to take Sarakhs; such a feat was never necessary. The soldiers of the garrison inspired them with no fear, as their warriors never ventured to proceed to the assistance of caravans, which were robbed with impunity under the walls of the town. The soldiers have such dread of the Tekkes that, fearing the darkness, they kindle fires during the night on the top of the watch-towers, of which there are 24 within the walls. The armament of the fortifications consist of six old guns; the artillerymen are ignorant of their duties, they are never exercised or drilled, and since the construction of the fortress the guns have never been discharged. The bed of the Tejend at Sarakhs, or the Sarakhs Daria, is dry during the greater part of the year; its breadth is from one-quarter to three-quarters verst, and in some places even more. Generally speaking, the river contains water only after a heavy fall of rain or after the thawing of snow on the mountains. At such times the lower course of the Tejend to the northward of Sarakhs is filled with water, as are also the artificial lakes, in which water is collected by the construction of dams for purposes of irrigation. Sarakhs is supplied with water, firstly from wells inside the walls—water is procured at a depth of 20ft. (water is obtained at the same depth on the other side of the Tejend), and, secondly, by an aryk, or canal, 14 versts long, conducted out of parts of the Tejend in which water is always to be found. At a distance of 16 versts from Dowhtabad dams have been constructed, for the purpose of making the water flow into the 'aryk;' in this manner it flows in a narrow stream to Kale-No and Sarakhs."

AN interesting anecdote is related in connexion with the late Mr. Wendell Phillips by a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. Travelling on one occasion in a railway train with Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, the latter introduced himself as a gentleman of very strong southern prejudices, and one who would have made it unpleasant for Mr. Phillips if he could have been caught "down South." Mr. Phillips was at once reconciled to his southern antagonist, and entered into conversation with him on a variety of social and other topics. Alluding to the theatrical profession, Mr. Phillips said, "Many years ago three Harvard graduates—one of them the first in his class—were simultaneously stage-struck. The first adopted the profession, and the last I heard of him he was still acting and earning only a few dollars a week. The second remained on the stage only a short time, adopted law as a profession, and became a Cabinet officer. The third was so very bad an actor that he had to leave the stage and take to the platform as 'that abolition agitator,' Wendell Phillips." Mr. Phillips was pressed to name the other two stage-struck students, but he declined, on the ground that they might deprecate the notoriety of such mention.

THE Bonanza King having at length found some one of nobility as great as his own wealth, Miss Eva Mackay has been married, with great ceremony, to Prince Colonna. The lady in question, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has for some time been an object of interest to the possessors of various noble and princely coronets more or less in need of regilding, and her marriage, which, we may trust, is one of affection—for was not the world all before her where to choose?—can scarcely fail to be a source of disappointment and chagrin in many an aristocratic interior. Nor will the envious outside world be able entirely to abstain from comments on this latest and most brilliant edition of a very old story. Some people, to adapt "the Claimant's" famous remark, are all birth and no money, and others are all money and no birth, and the bringing of the two together has ever been the favourite occupation and theme of matchmakers and novelists. In our own time, like every other business, it has undergone an immense development and become international. The present is, up to date, perhaps the most conspicuous instance of the mutual attractiveness of Western wealth and Eastern antiquity. But the silver kings and gold kings, and railway kings, and other genuine potentates of the New World can scarcely be expected to rest till their daughters begin to share the honours of the more imposing, if far less powerful, royalty of the Old.

THE Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association is issuing an inquiry upon sleep-walking, the objects of which are (i.) to find out more about the condition of the patient; (ii.) to discover the best mode of treatment; and (iii.) to establish more clearly the fact that in sleep-walking, as in epilepsy and insanity, violent acts are performed for which the actor is not responsible. No systematic observation of persons walking in their sleep has ever been conducted in a scientific manner—such investigations are interesting but difficult—and the Collective Investigation Committee rightly conclude that such information can only be procured by a widely extended inquiry. To this end they have drawn up a series of twenty-five questions relating to somnambulism in all its phases, and when the inquiry is concluded, the report of the committee upon the evidence thus collected should be a very interesting volume, useful alike to the medical man and the novelist. It might assist the committee if these circulars were placed at all railway stations, with a request to travellers to take one. They might help to pass a weary journey very pleasantly if the circular was passed round to travelling companions with a request to fill up the particulars of any cases of which they may be cognizant.

PRIME Ministers are not always above temptation, but it is to be hoped that the case of Ali Mahomed, Prime Minister of Acheen, is an exceptional one. This magnate, who is described as a "paralysed mute," was recently charged at Penang with obtaining money and jewellery of the value of six hundred dollars by false pretences, and failing to explain away the matter to the satisfaction of the magistrate was remanded to jail.

IN Lahore Major Tucker has not met with the success which has rewarded the labours of Madame Blavatsky, and the people have shown a much greater readiness to believe in the religion of the Theosophists than in that of the Salvationists, which, whatever people may think of the tomfoolery connected with it, does not at any rate flourish by fraud and deception. A telegram from Lahore says that the Salvationist movement has collapsed in Lahore, and that the officers, after selling out, have left for other and, it may be, more promising recruiting grounds.

REFERRING to the question of how far the tea-planting industry in Assam will be affected by the outbreak of hostilities between China and France, the *Indigo and Tea Planters' Gazette* says:—We believe that some few estates may be temporarily benefited by the Chinese war, but we would give a word of caution if prices do rise, and that is, not to forget the study of economy equally much, if not more so, than in less prosperous times, as if there is a rise in prices there will be a corresponding fall the moment there is a probability of peace. We trust that the Franco-Chinese war will not bring other imbroglios with it, for whatever temporary benefit that event may give to tea would be far more than counter-balanced should Great Britain be in any way involved."

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRITON FROM SUAKIM.

YESTERDAY H. M. S. Briton, Capt. Rodney M. Lloyd, arrived from Aden, whence she sailed on Tuesday, Sept. 2. She arrived from Suakim at Aden on the 20th August, which place she had left with over 60 men and officers on the sick list from the extreme heat of the latter place. A few days after reaching Aden she was sent to the relief of a French transport bringing troops from Tongking, which had gone on shore at Cape Gardafui with about six hundred men on board. These had all been taken off by passing steamers, and had reached Aden by the time the Briton returned, the Frenchmen burning their ship prior to leaving the neighbourhood of the wreck. The cool weather experienced during this run from Aden to Cape Gardafui quite restored the health of the ship's company to its normal state. The health of the men suffered considerably on account of the nightly attacks of the Arabs at Suakim, who came from the hills about midnight and kept up a continuous fusilade at the town and ships. The only night on which they got any return for their attention was when a shrapnel 64-pounder shell burst amongst them and killed 16 of their number. What with the construction of railways and the increasing audacity of the rebels, it was getting quite exciting when the Briton left, but the men were so enfeebled by the heat that they were more glad than sorry to leave. The Briton, which left this port for Suakim only a few months ago, has returned with a new crew which joined her at that place, where the ship was re-commissioned. In consequence of the presence on the hills of Osman Digma and his followers, the Briton was detained at Suakim for four months, before she could be spared for the refit which she so much requires, and for which she has returned to Bombay.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPSHIPS.

THE following are the movements of Her Majesty's Indian troopships:—

The Malabar will arrive in Bombay on the 11th October with drafts, and leave for England on the 22nd October with time-expired men, &c.

The Crocodile will arrive in Bombay on the 21st October, with T. and U. Batteries, No. 1 Battery E. Division, and No. 1 Battery London Division R.A., and drafts; and leave for England on the 1st November. L and O. Batteries 1st Brigade R. A. for England; No. 6 Battery Western Division and No 5 South Irish Division, 1st Battalion South Lancashire, and 1st Battalion Essex for Aden; 8th Battary Eastern Division and No. 7 Battery London Division, and time-expired men, &c., from Aden to England.

The Serapis will arrive in Bombay on the 29th October with the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry and drafts and will leave for England on the 11th November, with the 13th Hussars and time-expired men.

The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on the 7th November, with the 3rd Dragoon Guards and drafts, and will leave for England on the 21st November with time-expired men.

The Malabar will arrive in Bombay on the 25th December with drafts, and will leave for England on the 6th January, 1885, with time-expired men.

The Crocodile will arrive in Bombay on the 7th January with drafts, and will leave for England on the 17th January with time-expired men.

The Serapis will arrive in Bombay on the 14th January with the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment and drafts, and will leave for England on the 27th January with time-expired men.

The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on the 25th January with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment and drafts, and will leave for England on the 6th February with time-expired men.

The Malabar will arrive in Bombay on the 12th March with drafts, and will leave for England on the 21st March with invalids and time-expired men.

The Crocodile will arrive in Bombay on the 22nd March with drafts, and will leave for England on the 1st April with invalids and time-expired men.

The Serapis will arrive in Bombay on the 31st March with drafts, and will leave for England on the 10th April, with invalids and time-expired men.

The Jumna will arrive in Bombay on the 9th April, with drafts; and will leave for England on the 19th April with invalids and time-expired men.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 12.—Since yesterday the pressure has increased throughout the whole country, the increase ranging generally between one quarter and three quarters of one tenth of an inch. The shoulder of high pressure over Central India and Rajputana continues distinctly marked. Northwesterly winds have appeared in Rajputana, while in the Central Provinces on the contrary the wind has backed towards west; but with these exceptions there has been little change. Rain has been generally light. It has fallen over the North-West Himalayas, at Sirsa, and in Rohilkhund; but is not reported from other parts of North-Western India. At Darjeeling it has fallen moderately heavily, while showers have occurred in West and Lower Bengal, and in the Central Provinces, in the Berars, Central India, Rajputana, and Sind. The only stations reporting rain are Indore and Mount Abu. Over the peninsula the only rainfall is in the west, and slight showers at Gopalpore and Masulipatam. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling and Hoshungabad, 2 inches; Mussoorie and Bombay, 1 inch; Chakrata, Burdwan, Nowgong, Assam, and Mangalore, 1½ inch. Previously, Silchar had 2½ inches; Hamirpur and Dhoolia, over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	56 86	66 07	63 08	62 38
Sept. 11, Thursday	0 43	.....	.....	.....
" 12, Friday	.....	0 22	0 17	0 10
Total	57 29	66 29	63 25	62 48
Corresponding date last year	71 50	70 71	74 70	84 06

POONA RACES, 1884.

PATRON:

H. E. the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PATRON:

H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

STEWARDS:

R.P.Robertson, Esq., C.S.	A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.
J. Moore, Esq., C.S.	C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E., C.S.
Col. C. J. Burnett.	Capt. H. C. Hogg.
Col. F. J. Wise.	Capt. J. Boyle.
C. Steel, Esq.	Capt. J. Humfrey.
Major G. C. Hogg.	
Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye.	

HONORARY SECRETARY—Col. C. J. Burnett.

JUDGES:	CLERKS OF THE SCALES:
Col. F. J. Wise.	C. Steel, Esq.
C.G.W.Macpherson, Esq.	A. Keyser, Esq.

CLERKS OF THE COURSE:

H. J. Forster, Esq. J. B. R. Butler, Esq.

STARTER.—Capt. J. Humfrey.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

THE business of the day was fixed for a later hour, as the card only comprised four events. The morning foreshadowed a murky day, but the afternoon turned out most pleasant, the clouds having all been chased away before the genial sunshine. The attendance was as usual very full, and included the rank and fashion of Poona. The book-makers had a bad time of it, for favourites won in every instance. The first event on the card was the Commemoration Plate, for which only four came out to do battle. Of these Sherwood was early installed in favour, and he started at a very short price, and won in the easiest of canters. Sherwood still upholds his place as the best Arab in India, and it is surprising that neither H. H. Aga Khan or Abdool Rahman, who are supposed to have facilities for obtaining the pick of the sons of the desert, have yet failed to produce anything that will make the 13th Hussar horse gallop. Mr. McDougall has another very promising horse in Yaeb, very much like Sherwood in build and appearance; it is possible he may turn out a clinker yet.

The Deccan Stakes had a poor show, not only in a field, but in the race. Trafalgar with his light weight went away to the front, and the representatives of Messrs. White's and Henderson's stables had never a chance against him, and had to be content to have a race between themselves for second place. The three horses were much admired in the paddock by an enthusiastic circle of sportsmen.

My telegram has already acquainted your readers with the result of the Pony Derby. It is a most singular circumstance that an ambiguous clause should have been employed in the terms of the race, viz., "weight for age and inches." As the race was all along described as for ponies, nine men out of ten would naturally calculate the scale of weights from the maximum of the pony standard, and work down from 13-2; but when the stewards framed the rule it appears what they had in their minds, and what they did not take the trouble to clearly express or bring within the comprehension of mortal understandings, was that the scale was to be reckoned from 14 hands, and this for a pony race. All owners and trainers naturally calculated the weights in error, the honorary secretary amongst the number. These wrong weights were published at the lotteries and appeared on the card, and no one spoke out and said they were wrong. Of course, by racing law "an owner is responsible for his own weights;" but when stewards saw every one was labouring under an error, it was manifestly their duty to explain the construction that had been put on the terms, and that they were to be abided by. But not a word was spoken. All but one jockey weighed out, and the nine out of the ten ponies took their preliminaries and went down to the post. The tenth pony remained in the paddock, and his weights were adjusted according to the stewards' theory of the terms of the race. Why this pony was so late it is impossible to say; but one or two other owners ascertained how the matter stood, and Colonel Burnett and Mr. Sedley also sent for their ponies from the post, and had their jockeys re-weighed under the altered terms. Colonel Burnett, indeed, had to change his rider, as Mr. Conran could not ride the reduced weight. The other owners were about in the paddock, stand, and enclosure, and saw what was transpiring; yet none thought it needful to [illegible] back for his jockey and have his weights properly adjusted. These three ponies being weighed, went out and were started with the rest. In the race the General, carrying 16 lbs. more than he should have done, won, Midnight, with the proper weight, being second. Colonel Burnett refused to raise any objection, but some of the stewards *suo motû* took action in the matter, called a meeting, and after due consideration declared the race to be no race, and ordered it to be run off again on Saturday. Colonel Burnett feels keenly on the subject; he waives his own personal interest in the matter, and is of opinion, all circumstances considered, the race should stand. But an adverse decision having been come to, he has reluctantly, and to the regret of all, placed his resignation of his office in the hands of the stewards. It is to be hoped wiser counsels will prevail and calmer moments bring reflection, and that the stewards will be able to retain the valuable assistance and experience of the popular secretary for a long time to come. The whole thing is due to the officious muddling and bungling of one or two men.

The welter brought out a rare good field of nine horses, most of them piloted by the flower of the sporting community of the Presidency. It was a capital race, and the popularity of Dr. Gaye and the estimation his horsemanship is held, in was fully testified to by the vociferous applause that greeted his brilliant dash at the finish, when he landed the race for that other accomplished sportsman and general favourite, the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, on the latter's horse, Baghdad.

1ST RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate.—For all Arabs, Rs. 500 from the Fund. Weight for age, raised 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Maidens of the day 14 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Horses landed after 1st September 1883, allowed 4 lbs. Distance, 1¼ mile.

Mr. MacDougall's br a h, Sherwood, 9st. 10 lbs., Bowen. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h William, 8st. 6 lb., Hackney 2
Mr. Kendall's br a h Amnesty, 8st. 10 lb., Tingey 3
Mr. S. A. W's g a h Bluebeard, 8st. 10 lbs., Ramchurn.. 0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Sherwood	800
Bluebeard	10
Amnesty	15
William	120
Total	2,145

Betting.—5 to 1 on Sherwood, 5 to 1 against William, 12 to 1 against the other two.

William made the most of his light weight, and went out at his best pace; but Sherwood bided his time, and closing up by degrees from the ½ mile, drew to the front at the distance, and won easily by six lengths. A bad third. Time, 2m. 26½s."

2ND RACE.—The Deccan Stakes.—Rs. 700. For all English, Colonial, and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Previous winners once 4 lbs., twice 6 lbs., oftener 8 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Horses landed within 3 months of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. and within 6 months 5 lbs. Distance, 1¼ mile. If only 3 horses start in separate interests ½ the added money will only be given.

Raja of Paikpara's b aust g Trafalgar, 8st. 5lb., T. Kendal 1
Mr. White's b aus g Loyola, 9st. 5lb 2
Mr. Henderson's b aus h Sylvanus, 9st., Mr. Maitland.. 3

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Trafalgar	695
Sylvanus	290
Loyola	315
Total ...	2,500

Betting 6 to 4 on Trafalgar, 3 to 1 against Loyola, 4 to 1 against Sylvanus.

Trafalgar went away to the front, and soon placed a wide gap between himself and the others, who expected him to come back; but finding Kendall keeping up the pace in the turn for home, they made an effort to catch him, which only resulted in a race for second place ten lengths behind Trafalgar, who passed the judge's chair that distance in front of them. Time, 2m. 15½s.

3RD RACE.—The Pony Derby.—Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 presented by Abdool Rahman Minee, Esq., and Rs. 500 added from the Fund; for all Maiden Arab Ponies. Weight for age and inches. Ponies landed after 1st September 1883 allowed 5 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs.; twice 5 lbs.; oftener 7 lbs. extra. Distance, 1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's c a General, 8st. 4lbs., Hackney 1
Colonel Burnett's c a Midnight, 8st. 9lbs., Ramchurn 2
H. H. Aga Khan's b a Moochool, 9st., T. Kendall 3
Mr. MacDougall's w a Orange, 9st. 2lbs., Vinall 0
Captain Hogg's g a Mystic, 9st., Native 0
Mr. Kendall's b a Bantam, 9st., Tingey 0
Mr. Kendall's g a Young Gazelle, 8st. 10lbs., Wool 0
Mr. Scampton's c a Longtrump, 8st. 8lbs., Gerard 0
Colonel Wise's g a Sunset, 8st. 4lbs., Native 0
Mr. Sedley's g a Dr. Cockle, 7st. 11lbs., Native 0

	Rs.
Lottery Tickets	1,200
Kendall's stable	95
Mystic	40
Orange	300
Aga Khan's stable	420
Midnight	60
Longtrump	15
Sunset	35
Dr. Cockle	60
Total...	2,225

Betting.—2 to 1 against General, 3 to 1 against Orange, 4 to one against Midnight, 5 to 1 against Bantam, and from 10 to 20 to 1 against the rest.

General came in first for this, after an exciting finish with Midnight. The race was declared null and void for reasons mentioned at length in the preliminary remarks.

4TH RACE.—The Welter.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs, the property of officers of the services of members of the clubs. Weight for age, raised 28 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 4 lbs. G. R. Distance 1¼ miles. The Criterion and this race is open only to officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, Covenanted, Military, Naval, and Members of the following Clubs., viz, any recognised Club in England; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla and Bombay Clubs, Bombay: Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona.

Hon. A. Hardinge's c a g Bagdad, 10st. 3lbs. Mr Gaye.. 1
Mr Gordon's g a h Invader, 11st. 4lbs., Mr Kirk........ 2
Captain Hogg's b a h Wabdan, 10st. 5lbs, Vinall 3
Colonel Wise's c a h Sunshine, 11st. 9lbs., Mr. Alban 0
Mr MacDougall's b a h Jack, 10st. 11lbs., Owner 0
Mr Clark's c a h Asaf, 10st. 7lbs., Captain Dalbiac........ 0
Mr Findlay's c a g Saunterer, 10st. 3lbs., Mr Conran 0
Mr Tobin's b a g Deception, 10st. 3lbs., Owner........ 0
Captain Hogg's b a h Sharf Ali, 10st. 11lbs., Major Hogg ..

Lottery Tickets	1,200
Sunshine	120
Jack	65
Captain Hogg's stable	250
Baghdad	205
Saunterer	110
Deception	30
Invader	75
Asaf	70
Total	2,125

Betting.—5 to 2 against Baghdad, 4 to 1 against Wabdan and Jack, 8 to 1 against Saunterer, 10 and 12 to 1 against the remainder.

Deception took up the running with Sharf Ali hanging on his quarter. At the rise on the hill Deception was done, and Wabdan joining Sharf Ali turned into the straight in front of the ruck, and when they got to the ¼ mile Baghdad came out, and after challenging the leaders drew away and won comfortably by three lengths amidst great cheering. Time, 2m. 29½s.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE AGA NOOREDIN SHAH.

THE body of the late Noore[illegible] Shah, who died at Poona last Friday, was br[illegible] down by a special train from Poona yesterday, [illegible] way to Kerbella, where it is intended to inter the remains. The train left Poona at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and also brought the male members of the Agha Khan family and about a thousand Khojas who had gone up for the occasion. The late Aga Nooredin Shah, the second son of His Highness Aga Khan, leaves a young widow and three children. That he was much loved and respected was shown by the large number of Khojas who had assembled at the railway station to meet the funeral cortége. H. H. Aga Alli Shah and the lady members of his family remained in Poona. When the train arrived at 1 o'clock at the Byculla station, the reserved carriage containing the coffin was detached and run on to a siding, and the coffin was removed. It had been attended by several Khoja priests during the journey. It was teak, and every precaution had apparently been taken to render it air-tight, it being besmeared with tar. Over it were placed several costly shawls, which were literally covered with flowers. The coffin was placed on a gilded bier, a framework of wood being placed over it, and over that again was placed a black pall. From the frame hung a pretty network of garlands of flowers, strung together on silver threads. When all was ready, a procession was formed outside the railway premises by the thousands of Khojas assembled. First went a number of young boys bearing trays of sweetmeats and carrying numerous green banners, and behind them were led seven horses, richly caparisoned, two of them, the property of the deceased prince, being draped in black. These were followed by a large number of Khojas, and behind them came the bier. At a little distance behind the bier came the chief mourners, led by H. H. Shabudeen Shah, the deceased's uncle, with H. H. Jehangir Shah walking beside his nephew Akbar Shah, the brother of the deceased prince. This little group was accompanied by the leading Khojas and priests, and was followed by the rest of the Khojas. The procession in this order slowly wound its way up Nesbit-lane, when it turned down Mount-road to the place known as Hasonabad, the last resting-place of the late Aga Khan. Here were assembled thousands of Khoja women to see the last of the late prince. As the funeral party entered the compound, the women raised their voices in lamentation and beat their breasts. It was a sorrowful scene to witness. One and all, old and young, vied with each other in manifestations of grief. The [illegible] halted for an hour, and then slowly made its way to the Mazagon-bunder, where it was intended to ship the [illegible]. Ever since the procession started everything had gone [illegible] quietly, but when it had reached the entrance to the P. and O. Company's dockyard a fight took place between a Mussulman and a Khoja. The Mussulman, who had not taken any part in the demonstration, was standing in the way of the procession, when a Khoja told him to move aside, but as he was rather slow, the Khoja, it seems, lost his temper and assaulted him. The man was so severely hurt that it was thought necessary to remove him to hospital. The procession then continued its way to the shed at the end of the bunder. As the head of the procession, the boys with the trays, entered the shed, a most unseemly occurrence took place. A number of vagrant Mahomedan boys fell on the trays, and a scramble ensued for their contents. This lasted some minutes, until the freebooters were dispersed by the arrival of the general body of Khojas. The bier was then lowered to the ground, and after a little time the coffin was taken out and lowered into a large buggalow which was waiting to receive it, and the buggalow was towed to the s. s. Calder, which was lying some distance out in the stream, by a steam-launch. The corpse is to be accompanied by several priests and a few of the leading Khojas. The Calder, which belongs to a company of Persian merchants, sails to-day for Kerbella. The police arrangements for the passing of the procession through the town were under the direction of Superintendent Smith, who accompanied the procession the whole way with several European constables.

EARLY DEATH AMONG NATIVE PUBLIC MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject I am about to discuss in this letter is the crying evil of subjecting children to hard study at too early an age. I should think there is truth in the saying, gathered from nature, "soon ripe, soon rotten." The human mind is a noble work of God, we all know; but that it is progressive and capable of slow but steady improvement and development to a degree of greatness and power never dreamt of before, is known only to a few. It is like a rose, a hard, unopened, scentless bud at first, and in course of time a full-blown, well-developed, sweet-smelling flower. A prematurely opened bud gives way under the touch of the lightest breath of air, but the matured flower is full of beauty and fragrance as long as it lives. The premature development of the infant mind results, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, in precocity or entire inanity and decay. There is a deep-rooted idea among the natives of India that a child should be sent to school at as early an age as possible to be made a Pundit of, as they say in India, or to be learned in all useful arts and sciences.

Let me give a sketch of a native schoolboy. He is, say, from five to seven or eight years of age. He is cooped up in an ordinary native school from seven or eight o'clock in the morning till four or five o'clock in the evening. He goes home from school with his head stuffed with all sorts of ideas, good, bad, and indifferent, and some elementary arithmetic or reading. Then he takes up his books again while at home, and grinds at them till night under some poor ignorant man who is called a "private teacher," at a magnificent salary of two or three rupees, or at times of a few annas only, or he is made to sit before a priest as ignorant as the child, and made by his self-complacent parents to mumble or chatter some religious lessons and prayers, of which he understands nothing and remembers less, or the unfortunate little fellow is made to slave or drudge at home. It appears that many of the adventure schools which have of late sprung up like mushrooms on all sides are greatly to be blamed, because their establishment at convenient localities and moderate fees has been the cause of all the mischief in the Parsee community as regards the tender age at which parents send their children to school. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that during the past few years the subject of these adventurous schools has been taken up by practical writers and critics, and the subject has undergone a good deal of consideration and discussion from the intelligent portion of the native press.

There can be a sound mind only in a sound body; and this is but too true in the case of children. These children are weak in mind and body, and their imaginary attainments are of no earthly use. It is only of late years that swimming baths, gymnasia, and similar useful and valuable institutions are getting into favour. In their manhood they are useless to themselves and to all around them. Some of them are good for nothing, idle, idiotic specimens of prematurely over-worked or hard-worked humanity. In these days of keen competition and respectable starvation the one grand aim of parents is to start their children as early in life as possible, so as to be able to gain a livelihood, to make a fortune, and to run and win the hard race of life before others. It will be admitted on the most superficial glance at the present mode of learning among the Parsees, that there is an apparent lack both of physical and moral training in education, and therefore of physical activity and manliness in the future. It is probably true that the ordinary disease causes of India operate much more powerfully upon Parsees than upon Hindoos,

and the belief prevails that if a large proportion of young Parsee boys are not subjected to gymnastic and physical exercise, especially during their tender age, and before they are thrown out on the wide world to fight the battles of this life, the consequences to their health will be most unsatisfactory. Although it cannot be said that Parsee boys have been entirely neglected by their masters and parents, yet it is manifest that the machinery required for any effectual improvement in this direction can be only of slow and gradual growth, and coincident with the advancement of education. What I urge is bodily and mental exercise combined at an early age, and in great moderation. Great are still the requirements—the present exercises and physical training are but a drop in the bucket in comparison with those of Europeans.

Much remains and is left to parents to be done for these innocents, which is never done by them through ignorance, carelessness, or other causes. On the quality of mental and physical culture attained by boys in boyhood will depend their ability in manhood to discharge the high duties of life with credit to themselves and advantage to their country. It should be the chief object of our education to fit our youths for such a manhood. No race, no class, can long maintain its social and moral ascendancy if it degenerate in physical vigour. And it is perhaps the especial merit of our English system of education that it aims at training, developing, and instructing, not only the mind, but also the body.

Of course, nothing valuable, noble, or useful in life can be achieved without hard labour, patience and perseverance. But what I say is, study, amusement, and exercise should go together. The old saying is quite true—all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—and the converse of it is equally true—play and no work or study makes Jack a mere toy. So let them avoid both the extremes, and take the middle course.

A word more and I am done. The mind and memory of a child are stronger and clearer than a man's, because free from all cares, anxieties, and conflicting ideas of a worldly life. Forced study is like forced labor or forced eating, and the consequences are rebellion, violence, indigestion, and death.—Yours, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Sept. 10.

EXERCISE AMONG NATIVE WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your last Tuesday's issue, while speaking about the physical inferiority of the natives of Bombay (? exclusively) as compared with the average European, you have stated that "native women who are debarred from outdoor amusements, and are too ignorant to be able to read, solace their weary hours with a consumption of sweetmeats," and that the everyday bread-earning native woman has enough exercise to make her look handsome and healthy, in spite of her deficient food, etc. I think, therefore, that your remarks almost exclusively apply to Hindu women of the middle and upper classes, who indeed are, some of them at least, too ignorant to be able to read, (but will reading improve their physique?) and with whom sweetmeats are an article of ordinary food. Now, if these women do nothing to exercise their limbs, and cannot devote a single minute of their time to reading, their idle hours must form a very good portion of the day; and if they actually spend the long weary hours of the day in eating sweetmeats only, they must be consuming whole hundred-weights of sweetmeats day after day! But is this true? I know for certain, sir, that it is not. I cannot help remarking that this anything-but-true picture of the every-day life of the Hindu woman has only added another to the hundred-and-one lame reasons the so-called reformers of the day have very recently given to show why higher education and freedom have all at once become necessary for native women. The truth is that Hindu women of almost all classes personally manage their household affairs. Besides, so long as the natives, whether male or female, continue to appreciate and observe the beatific tenets of pure morality, so long will they refuse to listen to anything about outdoor amusements for women, such as lawn-tennis, dancing, etc. And indoor exercises, which the management of household affairs involve, go a greater way to improve the physique than any out-door amusements of the nature above referred to. As for the advantages of breathing fresh air, they are not denied to native women, and can be had by them without resorting to any of these outdoor amusements.

Education for women is really a very good thing, and therefore it should be given, as far as is possible. But the management of household affairs is ordained by nature itself to be the proper function of women; and neglect of this their proper function is sure to check their physical development, as is but too clearly seen in the case of the Parsee girls of the period. Again, for the good and economical management of household affairs long previous experience is necessary; and as it takes almost the whole period of mature girlhood to acquire that experience, there is hardly any time left for the acquisition of higher literary education. Besides, moral education is not only absolutely necessary, but the want of it is, now especially, very keenly felt. And as moral and domestic education shall always take the precedence of higher literary education, and requires almost the whole period of mature girlhood, it is not seen how it will ever be possible for the generality of women to acquire higher literary education. Child-marriage is a curse, and therefore it must at any rate be put a stop to. But still it is only during girlhood that it will be competent for poor women to acquire literary education through schools and colleges. And this period of girlhood, limited as it is, is not likely to be devoted exclusively to literary pursuits in the majority of cases; a portion of it must perforce be spent in receiving domestic and moral education. Higher education for women, at the best, is a luxury; elementary education is all that is absolutely necessary for them. P. G.

THE WATTLE TREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I know that your columns will be open to anything that promises to advance any form of agricultural improvement in this country, and so I send you two extracts from Colonial newspapers which are interesting from more than one point of view. The first, from the *Canterbury Times*, New Zealand, shows that the cultivation of the wattle is profitable; and the second, from the *Mercury*, Tasmania—an advertisement offering the highest market price for black wattle bark—shows in the most conclusive manner that a ready market exists for wattle bark even in the smallest of the Australian Colonies. In Victoria, it will be seen, the subject was deemed worth the consideration of a committee who reported favourably upon it. In South Australia, I believe, seeds and young trees for planting can be procured *gratis* at the Botanical Gardens.

We are a long way from anything of the kind in India yet, but unless I am much mistaken the recent Government Resolution excluding tenants' improvements from assessment is likely to lead to greater attention being bestowed upon land improvement than has hitherto been the case. If that should be so, tree-planting will, no doubt, be developed, and any information on the subject will be welcome. That it is a profitable investment for capital I am sure. I believe a plantation of Devi-devi trees, for instance, would pay well, and many others besides.

Can any of your readers tell me whether the wattle tree is grown here? Perhaps some one who reads these lines may be able and willing to contribute some information on the subject, and if so I should be glad to have it myself.

Anglo-Indians often retire to the Colonies, and very often consider themselves born farmers and rush into competition with people bred to the business. I have often thought that, if they would devote their time and money to making a plantation of useful trees, they would find both occupation and profit without risk. I may say the same thing here of the natives of India. I think it is a great reproach to them that they do little or nothing in the way of land improvement. Now that the fear of being punished by increased assessment for improvements is removed, they will probably soon discover that India affords as good a field as Australia for many forms of land improvement, especially planting.

Bombay, Sept. 10. C.

The writer of the article in the *Canterbury Times* points out that wattles are grown for their bark, which is used in tanning, and is the most valuable bark known for that purpose. Intending cultivators should see that they get seeds of the black or broad-leaved variety only, for these are the only sort suitable for profitable cultivation. They can be grown on a great variety of soils, but the most suitable is a light, deep, sandy one, somewhat moist. They should be sown where they are to stand. The ground should be prepared by ploughing in lines (of three or four furrows each) 10ft apart, and harrowed twice. On the surface thus prepared the seed should be sown by hand, making shallow holes 3ft apart, dropping three seeds in each hole, and covering lightly not more than half-an-inch deep. The sowing should be done in August or September. When the seed germinates the plantation should be looked over, and any large weeds pulled away from near the young plants. In the autumn any blanks in the plantation may be filled, by transplanting the superfluous ones when two or more may have germinated together, and all remaining superfluous plants should be pulled up, leaving the trees standing 10ft by 3ft. Before sowing, the seed should be steeped in water as hot as the hand can bear, in which it may be allowed to remain for twelve hours, but it must not be allowed to become dry again. This steeping facilitates germination by softening the hard shell of the seed and allowing the germ to penetrate it. For the first three or four years the plantation would not require much attention beyond a little cleaning and fence-repairing, &c., but in the fourth or fifth year every other tree in the rows may be removed and stripped, the wood being sold for fire-wood, for which purpose it is excellent. Stripping is done in the spring, and is performed as follows:—The trees being cut down, an incision is made round the branch, and another at a distance of two or three feet with a sharp instrument, a longitudinal incision is made along the side of the branch, and the bark is then peeled off by pressing a barking iron or tomahawk between the bark and the timber. Sometimes the bark will require a little beating with a mallet to make it apart from the wood, but the less of this the better, as it injures the tanning properties. The most important point is putting up the bark to dry, which is done on what are called ranges. These are erected by taking forked branches, about three feet long and driving them a few inches into the ground, about two feet apart, in the breadth and as much lengthways as will admit the placing of long poles upon them. These ranges should be erected in a dry, airy situation, and one side of each range should be a little higher than the other. On these the bark should be laid with the thicker end on the high side of the range to a depth of 6in, or 8in, laying the larger sheets on the top to keep off the rain. In about three days the bark should be turned over to prevent mould, which is extremely hurtful to its tanning properties. After the bark has lain on the range for about twelve days and has become comparatively dry, it may be stacked or put in a shed. The stack should never exceed 6ft. in width and 10ft. in height, and should be raised in the middle like a haystack. It should also be thatched with the larger pieces to keep off the rain. The next operation is chopping, which is performed as follows:—Two stakes are driven into the ground with a fork on the end of each, leaving them about 2½ft. high, and placing a small log in the forks to form a chopping horse. The operator then lays a piece of bark on the horse, and with a sharp bill cut it into pieces about 3in. long. It is then packed in sacks for market. In the case of wattles the whole of the trees may be removed the seventh or eighth year after planting. In Victoria, wattle-growing is thought of so much importance that a Board of Enquiry was appointed some years ago to report on the industry, and a long report was sent in by them recommending the extensive planting of these trees. Their estimates of receipts and expenditure on a plantation of 100 acres during eight years showed a clear profit of £2,637 on an outlay of £2,215.

BARTON AND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Adverting to the report in your to-day's issue of the case in the High Court, headed, "The affairs of Barton and Co," I beg to state that this has only reference to a dispute between the late partners of Barton and Co., and in no way has anything to do with Barton and Co., Limited. I am instructed by the directors of the company to request that you will kindly insert this in your to-morrow's issue, with a view to remove any unfavourable impression that may have been created towards the company I represent by the report above alluded to.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 12.

JAMES WM. WATSON, Manager,
Barton and Co., Limited.

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay has been issued:—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel E. W. West, Political Agent, Kathiawar, No. 417, dated 26th August, 1884 reporting, with reference to this Department Resolution No. 3771, dated 19th July, 1884, that he placed the Thakor Saheb of Gondal in full charge of his State on the 25th August at a Durbar held for the occasion at his capital. Forwarding copy of the young Chief's reply to some remarks which he addressed to him on the occasion, and stating that he is assured that this reply was the Chief's own unaided composition, and that, in his opinion, both the tone and matter of it reflect much credit on him. Forwarding also two printed copies of a report by Major Nutt giving details of what has been done for the improvement of the Gondal State while under the management of Government, and observing that it will doubtless gratify Government to find that the interests of their ward were so well looked after during his minority.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council learns with pleasure that the Thakor Saheb of Gondal assumed the administration of his State on the 25th August, and has read with much gratification the reply made by the Thakor Saheb on the occasion to Colonel West's address. In his acknowledgment of obligations to the British Government and Political Officers, the Thakor Saheb shows good feeling and good taste, and his description of his duties as a ruler evinces a sound and clear judgment. His Excellency in Council hopes that the excellent mental qualities which the Thakor Saheb gives proof of possessing, may, by industry and energy, be turned to the best account, both for himself and for his subjects.

2. Colonel West has forwarded an interesting summary by Major Nutt, showing the results of the past fourteen years' administration of Gondal by British officers on behalf of the minor Chief. The facts given are very creditable to the officers concerned in the administration.

3. The most striking fact is that while more than 56 lacs has been spent upon publice works, education, general improvements and a railway, a balance of more than 15 lacs has been handed over to the young Chief. Owing doubtless in no small measure to liberal expenditure on communications and general improvements, among which must be mentioned 1,793 new wells, the revenue has increased from 8 to 12 lacs. The expenditure, on a liberal estimate for all charges, including 1½ lac for public works, is 10 lacs only.

4. These figures and the facts of Major Mutt's interesting report generally afford good proof, if indeed any were wanted, of the rich prospects in store for the province of Kathiawar, when, all its States being administered on the same sound principles, its great resources shall have been fully devoloped.

5. Copies of the report and of this Resolution should be forewarded to the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and placed on the Editor's table.

J. B. RICHEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following address has been presented to Maharaja Shri Bhagvatsinhjee, Thakore Saheb of Gondal:—We, the undersigned members of the Gondal Municipality, on behalf of all the sections of the community of this town, beg leave to approach your Highness with our humble but hearty congratulations, and to express our great happiness on the installation of your Highness to the throne of your ancestors—ancestors distinguished for extraordinary tact, wisdom, and bravery. The present occasion has been rendered the more felicitous, as it is preceded by a most happy event—the birth of an heir to Your Highness. Your Highness has succeeded to a great and onerous inheritance. As the head of an ancient house, so famous in Kattywar history, as ruler of a fair territory and of hundreds of thousands of subjects, whose happiness will depend so greatly on the manner in which you rule them, your Highness has heavy responsibilities laid upon you, and we heartily pray that God may give you strength and wisdom to sustain them. The high education which your Highness has received in that famous seat of learning, the Rajkumar College, the conspicuous abilities which you evinced in your various studies, always obtained for your Highness just meed of praise, both from your instructors and the Political Officers. Added to this knowledge, you have expanded the sphere of its usefulness by a visit to Europe, where your Highness witnessed numerous objects of transcendent excellence. You have seen how literature is thriving, how science is progressing, how art has been utilized, and made subservient to the wants of men. You have seen personally the vast amount of energy displayed by the civilized nations, and the freedom with which the deliberations of the Empire are conducted both in Parliament and in the Assembly. Your Highness had had another practical advantage in thoroughly mastering the art of governing well by working for some months with so able and zealous an administrator as Major Nutt. Your Highness has been peculiarly fortunate in having had your State administered during your minority, by British officers of administrative talents, liberal views, and vast political experience. We cannot call to mind a single branch of administration which has not received from those officers due and effective attention. They have maintained in a high state of efficiency all institutions necessary for the material, moral, and intellectual advancement of your Highness's subjects, and we take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt thanks for all the liberal measures which they have been pleased to adopt for the material well-being and prosperity of your subjects. The State of Gondal has contributed about a quarter of a million sterling to the Bhownuggur-Gondal Railway, which has brought the entire Presidency of Bombay and Rajputana in close contact with the outlying and, at one time, benighted Province of Kattywar, full with historical interests in days of yore. This engine of civilization, we need hardly say, has tended to facilitate commerce, to extirpate crime, and by its gradual extension to the neighbouring States situated in close contiguity with our own will develop the latent resources of a Province, which is justly regarded as an "Epitome of the Indian Empire." With these facilities and those educational advantages, we feel sure that in your Highness we shall have a just and wise ruler, that under your administration our interests will be promoted, and that from an impartial and general policy which, we doubt not, will be firmly maintained in your career, the most beneficial results will follow. The good sense and wisdom displayed by your Highness in nominating, as a preliminary step towards the fulfilment of those hopes, a Diwan of Mr. Bejonjee Merwanjee's abilities, honesty, and independence, are indeed a matter on which we cannot but compliment your Highness. We beg to conclude with our sincere thanks for the patience with which you have condescended to hear this our expression of public opinion, and with fervent prayers that the Great Ruler of rulers will be pleased to keep you under His special care and protection, and bless you with a long and prosperous and useful reign.

The Thakore Saheb made the following reply:—Gentlemen, I am highly delighted to receive this address. I value it the most for the words of loyalty and love which it breathes. It is indeed a matter of great gratification to me that at the very commencement of my career I have been congratulated by such an influential body as the Gondal Municipality. Municipal institutions in this country are not things of outlandish growth. They have been indigenous to the soil since the time of the Mahabharata. But, like many a good thing, they declined with the decline of the country, so much so, that they have now lost the very traces of their existence. They are lying dormant for want of encouragement, or have lost all vitality, being neglected and forgotten. Of late, however, they have been resuscitated in a different and methodical form under the civilizing influences of the West. All I can ask you, gentlemen, is to keep pace with time in its onward march of progress. The cry around us is for reforms, and I confidently hope that this Municipality, young though it is, will not lack that zeal and energy which make a public body useful and popular. You are guardians of public health, which can best be secured by good sanitation, proper drainage and sewerage, ample supply of pure water, suppression and prevention of epidemic diseases, nice and clean roads, scrupulous attention to dwelling houses and conservancy, and various other things of the sort. This forms an important factor in the happiness of a community. And it will always be my pleasant duty to listen to any suggestions that will come from you bearing on these and kindred subjects. I need hardly tell you that it will be my earnest endeavour to accord to your Corporation my hearty support, and to give my best thought to your proposals for the general weal. In your address you have been good enough to allude to my education, travels, and some other personal matters, for which I offer you my cordial thanks. I certainly do not wish to be judged in anticipation, but to be judged by the results of my actions. And until I have done something towards fostering public opinion in this State, and shown by word and by deed that my happiness consists in the happiness of my people, I cannot claim to deserve the praises you so kindly bestow on me.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Lt-Col F C Keyser, CB, Alibag.	*a* Mr M Carew.
Major Rowlandson, Ahmednugur.	Mrs Rowlandson, England.
a Mr W F Morison, Thana.	Mr F Lawley, England.
a Mr H M Key, Thana.	Major Sockley.
a Capt H Pallisir R N, H M S Hymalia.	General Mallaby, Bombay.
a Lieut B B Dering, Williams 7th D Guards, Poona.	Dr Alfred Lingard, England.
Col G Tyndall, Quetta.	Dr H Gibbes, England.
a Revd J English.	Dr E Klein, England.
a Miss English.	Mr F Place, Bombay.
a Lieut-Col and Mrs Berkely, 47th Regt, Ahmednagar.	Col P Lambert, R E, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs T M Cotgrave.	Mr and Mrs F Shallis, Bombay.
a Mr L G Prickett, England.	*a* Capt Browne, R A, Bombay.
Major and Mrs Tillard, England.	Col and Mrs Trevor.
a Capt and Mrs Gunner, Ahmednagur.	Mr A Murcott, Bombay.
Mr John Lawrence.	Mr C E Jervois, RA, Morar.
a Lieut Macpherson R N, H M S Hymalia.	Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
a Lieut Goldfinch, R N, H M S Hymalia.	Mr E Minors, Do.
a Mr T English.	Mr T J Bennett, Do.
	Surg M Collie, Do.
	Mr G L Burne, Do.
	Mr W Gilmer, Do.
	Mr G R Spencer, Do.
	Mr G L Trevor, Do.
	Mr John Greenwood, Do.
	Mr Dunlop, Do.

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

THE COUNTESS AND HER CATS.

A SPECIAL court of the Kensington bench of magistrates was held on Aug. 16 at the Vestry Hall, to hear a summons against the Countess de la Torre, of 38, Pembroke-square, for disobeying a prohibitory order of the justices to do away with the cats and dogs which she kept in her dwelling-house. The magistrates present were Mr. W. Bird, in the chair, and Mr. H. B. Halswell.

Mr. Harding, clerk of the Kensington Vestory, supported the summons, and said the bench granted a prohibitory order in June last against the keeping of cats and dogs. The countess, as the magistrates were aware, appealed against their decision, which was, however, confirmed by the court of quarter Sessions at Westminster. Under the provisions of the Nuisance Removal Act orders were made to get rid of the animals, and prohibiting the keeping of the same in the future. Those orders have not been complied with. He now proceeded under the 14th section of the Nuisance Removal Act, which sets forth that any person knowingly and willingly neglecting to comply with a prohibitory order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1 a day during such contrary action. He asked the Bench to enforce obedience, and inflict a fine of 20s a day from the date of the service of the order to the present time. Mr. Halswell said the order could not be made from June 10, as the countess appealed. The result of the appeal might have been contrary to the decision of the bench. He explained that they could modify the penalty under the Act.

Mr. Harding thought the penalty a lenient one when a party entirely disregarded the order of the bench.

Mr. Nettleton, who defended, said it was for Mr. Harding to prove that the nuisance had not been discontinued. He was prepared to show how many cats the countess had. The countess was willing to send the dogs away.

The Chairman: The cats made the nuisance.

Mr. Nettleton said they would get rid of the cats and keep the dogs.

The Chairman: Get rid of both. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harding pointed out that the superior court ordered the nuisance to be discontinued and pay the vestry's costs.

Mr. Nettleton admitted that a prohibitory order was granted, but he maintained that it did not go far enough. People were entitled to keep a certain number of cats.

Mr. Halswell: Can you prove that the nuisance is abated?

Mr. Nettleton: No, sir.

Mr. Halswell: Then we shall have to make the order.

James William Whitman, one of the Inspectors of Nuisances, proved having visited on the 8th inst. the house of the countess, who refused him admittance. He said the smell from the area was most offensive. The countess told him that the medical officer of health would be admitted at any time.

The Chairman—She can't choose the officer.

Mr. Nettleton—Was the smell as bad as it was in the first instance?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Nettleton—You have a very good nose.

The countess, who carried a number of papers in her hand, was then sworn. She said seven of her cats had been destroyed, and she had given seven away.

The Chairman—How many cats have you now?

The Countess said she had three. Stray ones however, came to the house.

Mr. Halswell—You encourage them.

Mr. Nettleton—We can't prevent stray cats coming.

The Chairman—But she feeds them. (Laughter.)

By direction of the chairman, two officers of the vestry proceeded to the house of the countess to ascertain the true number of the cats and dogs.

The countess said there was a great feeling against her, and it was most unfair.

The chairman said if her statement was true he would dismiss the case.

Subsequently the officers returned. Mr. Whitman was re[illegible] and said he had made an examination of the prem[illegible]. He found eight cats and one kitten in the passage and on the stairs, one cat on the floor, three cats in the front kitchen, and a dead cat in the back. (Laughter.) He also saw seven dogs, four in the garden and three in the house. (Renewed laughter.) There were altogether twenty-one animals, and the smell was most offensive.

Frederick Moore, a solicitor's clerk, who had also visited the house, was called on behalf of the countess, and corroborated the evidence of the inspector. He stated that all the windows were open.

Mr. Harding said he was informed that the countess opened the windows when the officers entered.

The Countess: That is not so; it is no use telling such an abundance of falsehoods.

The chairman said it did not matter one bit if the windows were open. The animals and the smell were there. The countess had sworn deliberately that she only had three cats. That was not the fact, as three witnesses had proved beyond doubt that there were twenty-one animals in the house. He was of opinion that the countess was obstinately determined not to obey the order of the court. He made an order for the countess to pay 10s a day from Aug. 2, on which day the decision of the justices was confirmed, up to the present time.

Mr. Harding then applied for an order to enter the house and abolish the nuisance.

The Countess: I object to this.

The bench granted an order, and the countess left the ourt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain A. S. Grate, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Gill, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 2,070 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harhour yesterday from Rangoon (4th Aug.) with a general cargo.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain G. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and Private H. Vuncan, and six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Rangoon, Aug. 4.
	H. M. S. Briton	Lloyd	Aden, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Oriental (s)	Tice	Zanzibar, &c.
	Recta (s)	Grate	Havre.
	Sahara (s)	Gill	Marseilles.

The steamer Calder, Hughes, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Clan Maclean, to Bordeaux, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
8 Clan Alpine (s) ..Soutar ....Mauritius, Aug. 22.
Broomhall ....McGuire ....Mauritius, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 8.—Steamer Chanda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
10 Duburg (s) .... Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
9 Nepaul (s) .... London.
10 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Etheridge, Lieut., 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Dean-Pitt, Captain, Offg. Asst. Qr-Mr. Genl., on duty, to Mhow.
Beville, Col., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Scallon, Lieut., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, September 13, 1884.

Paras 1 and 2 of Regimental Orders of the 12th instant is cancelled.

The range at Colaba is not available for the Bombay Volunteers this day, Saturday.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Sept. 11.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J P Barry, M B, is appointed to act as Assist Surgn to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assist to the Civil Surgn, Poona, during the absence of Surgn Dhanjishah Navroji Parakh, L R C P, M R C S, or until furthers.

Surgn H W B Boyd, LRCS, LK, and QCP, LMK and QCP, Civil Surgn, Dhulia, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Lieut R H Jennings, R E Bombay Settlement Officer, Jhalavad, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd Sept 1884.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L Rivett-Carnac, Administrator Genl, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from duty, without allowances, for ten days in continuation of the furlough for one year granted to him under Govt Notification No. 3418, dated 19th Sept 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gopal Rowjee Tiluck, Ex Engr fourth grade, is reverted to the rank of Assist Engr, first grade.

The Dist Judge of Thana granted Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Bapuji Bal, first class Subordinate Judge employed on the special duty of hearing appeals at Thana, privilege leave on half pay from 31st July to the 28th Aug 1884 inclusive.

Mr J B D Adams delivered over and Mr H Jones received charge of the office of the Assist Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 27th ult.

Mr Nandshankar Tuljashankar delivered over and Mr Dadabhai Hormasji received charge of the office of the Assit Pol Agent, Rewa Kantha, 27th ult.

Mr R H Vincent delivered over and Lieut Col W T Brown received charge of the officer of the Supt of Police, Thana, on the 28th ult, and the latter officer again delivered over and the former officer received charge of the same office on the above date.

Mr J G White delivered over and Mr F S P Lely received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magt and Agent to H E the Govr at Surat on the 3rd inst.

Owing to the reduction of Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji LCE, to his formar appointment as Head Karkun the following appointments are made:—Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratanji, BA, to be substantive pro tem Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar; and Khan Saheb Dadabhai Nasarwanji to be Actg fourth grade Mamlatdar and to do duty at Gogha uutil further orders.

A'zam Motilal Dwarkadas, first Karkun of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar in Broach during the absence of Rao Saheb Ochhavram Madhavram on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

A'zam Krishnaji Gururao, LCE, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Ron Taluka in Dharwar during the absence on one month's privilege leave of the permanent incumbent.

Messrs. A Clarke Jervoise and H Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr, Belgaum, on the 1st inst

Mr. J E Keess, Assist to Sanitary Commr for the Govt of Bombay, is granted privilege leave from 11th Sept to 10th Oct 1884 inclusive, and Mr. Ganpatrao Pandurang Kamalaker, Head Clerk, is appointed to perform the duties of the Assist in addition to his own.

Krishnaji Wasudeo acted as Candidate Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, from 13th June to 31st July 1884 inclusive, vice Dutto Venktesh, appointed temporary Vaccinator.

Rungo Bhikaji acted as third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, from 1st to 31st July 1884 inclusive, vice Anant Vithul, promoted.

Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar, Second Compiler in the office of the Depty Sanitary Commr, Western Registration Dist, is appointed a Clerk in the Office of the Health Officer of the Port, Bombay, with effect from 1st Sept. 1884.

Assist Surgns Muncherji Sorabji Postwalla, L M, and Palonji Hormusji Dadachanji, L M and S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nara Dist Jail on the 16th Aug.

Surgn W G Henderson and Surgn-Major D F Hughes, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Belgaum Dist Jail on the 1st inst.

Messrs B J Haseden and W A Talboat respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office Central Div of Kanara, on the 1st inst.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

The Rev F V Knox, MA, Chap of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 6 weeks, from 26th Aug 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev R Hine is appointed to officiate as Chap of Umballa during the absence on leave of the Rev F V Knox, from such date as he may assume charge of the duties.

In Punjab Govt Gazette Notification No 1624, dated the 24th June 1884, announcing certain supplementary acting appointments in the Punjab Commission for the month of March 1884, the name of Mr G L Smith should be substituted for that of Mr A Christie.

Mr W A Harris, Offg Extra Judicial Asst, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 7 days, from 1st Sept 1884.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, from the 11th Aug 1884, vice Col C C Minchin, retired:—

Col E P Gurdon, Depy Comsr, 1st Class, to be Comsr and Supdt; Lieut-Col E C Corbyn, Depy Comsr, 2nd Class, to be Depy Comsr, 1st Class; Mr G Smyth, Depy Comsr, 3rd Class, to be Depy Comsr, 2nd Class; Mr H B Beckett, Judicial Asst 1st Grade, to be Depy Comsr, 3rd Class; Maj A S Roberts, Judicial Asst, 2nd Grade, to be Judicial Asst, 1st Grade; Maj H M M Wood, Judicial Asst, 3rd Grade, to be Judicial Asst, 2nd Grade; Maj W J Parker, Asst Comsr, 1st Class, to be Judicial Asst, 3rd Grade; Mr D C J Ibbetson, Asst Comsr 2nd Class, to be Asst Comsr, 1st Class; Mr T G Walker, Asst Comsr, 3rd Class, to be Asst Comsr 2nd Class.

Depy Surg-Genl B Simpson, Surg-Genl, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 45 days from the 25th July 1884.

Mr T. Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore has obtained 15 days' privileg leave from 11th Sept or from such subsequent date as he may avail of it.

Mr A G Mayne, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Lahore, during the absence on leave of Mr Turton Smith, or until further orders.

Mr W N Ludlam, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred temporarily, from the Jhelum to the Lahore Dist.

Mr Sydney Preston, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, 4th Divn, Sirhind Canal, is allowed 6 months' furlough, under Sec 49 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 10th Oct 1884 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

BRITISH BURMAH GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*British Burmah Gazette.*)

The following appointments are made from the date of the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. L. Seaton:—

Mr J C Clancey to be Supdt of Supplementary Survey and Registration, Pegu, and temporarily to retain charge also of the work in Tongwa.

Mr C W J Ford to be Supdt of Supplementary Survey and Registration, Bassein.

Mr S Cox, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Tavoy Div, is granted 3 months' language leave from 13th inst.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Motion.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

450-82—Tyabji and D.—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham vs. Gungadas Jumnadasji—Mirza H. K.—Part heard.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

TO SPORTSMEN.

CHAS. LANCASTER, the maker of the celebrated SMOOTH OVAL-BORE RIFLES, has appointed Messrs. N. V. CURRANEE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, his Agents and has forwarded to them the following weapons for sale:—

D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case ... ...Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case ... „ 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case „ 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do. ... „ 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY

Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—

Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines 4 in. stroke.
Shaping Machines, 15 in. stroke, 8 ft. bed.
Planing Machines, 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft.
Radial Drilling Machines, 7 ft. arm.
Radial Pillar Drilling Machines.
Vertical Pillar Drilling Machines.
Double-geared Pillar Drilling Machines.
Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
Baker's Combined Engine and Blower.
Punching and Shearing Machines.
Haley's Jacks, 15 tons.
Shank's Patent Portable Sugarcane Mills.
Belting (Cotton and Leather).
Ruston Proctor & Co.'s 12 H. P. Horizontal Engine.

Robey and Co.'s Patent Thrashing Machine.
Do. Horizontal Fixed Engines, 14, 16 and 20 H. P.
Do. Patent Fixed Engine and Boiler combined, 12 and 16 H. P.
Do. Portable Engines, 8, 10 and 12 H. P.
Do. Patent Vertical Engine and Boiler combined, 8 H. P.
Gwynne's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, 12 in.
Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 8 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
Watering Cart.
Iron Night-soil Cart

FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
AGENTS.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters ... Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns ... each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits ... each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes ... Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ... Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed ... 8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes ... Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings ... pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light ... Rs 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet ... 0	8
White Shirts ... ½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas ... each 4	8
Cambric Shirts ... ½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper ... each 16	4
Oxford Shirts ... ½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds ... Rs. 13-8 to 33	0
Flannel Shirts ... each 8	8	Gent's Undervests ... each 2	0
Celluloid Collars ... each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks ... doz. 3	0
Soiled Linen Bags ... Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves ... doz. 5	8
Overland Trunks ... 22	0	Rug Straps ... Rs. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux ... Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties ... doz. 2	8
Hold-alls, specially useful ... Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts ... each 2	0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS,
DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS,
AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS.
THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF
ZEPHYRS,
CAMBRICS,
BROCADES,
BRILLIANTS,
OATMEAL CLOTH,
GALATEA, ATALIA TWILL,
SATEENS,
POMPADOURS,
MUSLINS,
LACE CLOTH,
FANCY COTTON,
STRIPED AND FLOWERED MATERIALS,
In an endless variety of patterns.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind awarded Certificate and Prize Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne supplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Rochampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 6s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.

Everywhere in demand. No Breakages.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

Sole Agents in Bombay.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.

BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.

BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S

marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod-Liver Oil are:—

Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy, Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 3/84

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim, Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, late Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL

STEAM ENGINES.

CIRCULAR & BAND SAW BENCHES.

PORTABLE ENGINES (ON TWO WHEELS) *For Hilly Districts and Rough Roads.*

E. S. HINDLEY, [illegible] Victoria St., [illegible]ON, E.C.

Catalogues on Application.

Orders through Shippers or Remittance on London House.

'SERIOUS REFLECTIONS'

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BY THE LATE

GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME

OF

OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN

300 pages; Demy 8vo. Cloth-bound

Price Rs. 2-8.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EDMOND CHARPIE & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

MAY CONFIDENTLY

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

STRONG, NEAT AND EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ...Rs. 25
2. THE HUNTING SILVER PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full-jewelled Watch ... ... „ 28
3. THE HUNTING STERLING SILVER ENGLISH LEVER movement capped and jewelled Watch ... ... „ 45
4. THE HUNTING GOLD 18-Carat PATENT LEVER ¾ plate full jewelled Watch ... ... „ 80

All with two years' written guarantee, and forwarded free by Post to any part of India per V. P. Parcel.

EDMOND CHARPIE & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY

HADFIELD'S STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

HECLA STEEL CASTINGS WORKS, ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD,

Manufacturers of every description of Cast Steel Castings for Locomotive, Marine, Fixed, and other Engines, Crushing and Stamping Machinery, Dredgers, Cast Steel Wheels, Axles, &c., for Railways, Tramways, Collieries, Gold, Tin, Lead, and Copper Mines, and Quarries.

Contractors to H.M. Home, India, and Colonial Governments; Home, India, and Colonial Railways; Admiralty; War Department, &c., &c.

OUR SOLE SPECIALITY IS STEEL CASTINGS. FROM 4 LBS. TO 16,000 LBS. EACH.

GOLD Medal, Paris, 1878.

GOLD Medal, Melbourne, 1881.

GOLD Medal, Madrid, 1883.

SPECIAL Diploma of Honour and Silver Medal, Sydney, 1880.

HIGHEST Prize Medals—London, Leeds, Manchester, Wrexham, Cornwall.

The Steel Castings, as exhibited by us at Calcutta, are cast up to 16,000 lbs. each, combining great strength, lightness, and durability; they are therefore specially adapted for export. Our other manufactures, specimens of which are also exhibited, include a great variety of Machinery and Plant necessary for Railways, Tramways, Hydraulic Work, Engineering, Agriculture, Colliery Work, Mining, Quarrying, and general Contractors' Work. Of these special attention is directed to the following:—

Railways and Tramways.—Horn Blocks, Axle Boxes, Points, Crossings, Cross-Cranks, Crossheads, Light Platelayers' Trolley Wheels, &c.; Patent "Hecla" Wheels as supplied to the principal Railways and Tramways in this country and abroad, half the weight of Cast Iron Wheels, possessing great strength, and having no tyres, bolts, or nuts to come loose.

Hydraulic Work.—Steel Press Cylinders up to 22 ft. in length, and to stand any pressure. Also Glands, Pumps, Press Plates, Cheeks, &c.

Engineers', Agricultural and General Castings.—Crossheads, Cranks, Dredger Castings, Forge and Rolling Mill Castings, Skifes, Traction Gearing, Steel Forgings, &c., &c.

Gearing.—Every description of Spur, Bevel, Mitre, Pinion, Segment, and Worm Gearing, from 7 lbs. to 7 or 8 tons each, Machine-moulded by Patent Machinery, or from full patterns. If required, Blocks and Core Boxes for Machine-moulded Wheels can be made; also the new Helical or Angular-tooth Wheels (Machine-moulded or from patterns).

Colliery, Mining, Quarry, and Contractors' Plant.—50 per cent. Cage Guides, Pedestals or Bushes, Rotary Points, "Mild" Steel Axles of all kinds, grease), Plate and Dead-eye Bars, Steel Forgings, &c. One of our Departments is Pointed with the latest and best appliances for turning out weekly 2,000 Tub, Corve, or Wagon Wheels, Rollers, and Pulleys, from 6 in. diameter and upwards. More than 1,200 of these Patterns are kept in stock to select from. They possess enormous STRENGTH, combined with DURABILITY (see Sheet of Statistics) and LIGHTNESS. Upwards of one and a quarter million of them are in daily use, giving complete satisfaction. Before leaving the Works, every Wheel and Axle is subjected to a test pressure of 15 to 30 tons, according to size.

An allowance of ¼ in. per foot for contraction is necessary when preparing patterns.

Over 25,000 of our Cast Steel Trolley Wheels and Axles are in use on the Indian States, East Indian, Bengal, and North Western Railways, &c., &c. Also a large number of other Home, Foreign, and Colonial Railways.

Our Steel Castings, as tested by Government, stand a tensile strain of 35 to 65 tons per square in. (according to the purpose required), with 20 per ct. elongation.

Illustrated Circulars, Prices and Estimates furnished.

PLEASE SEE OUR EXHIBITS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON,

AWARDED

NINETEEN GOLD MEDALS,

FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,

BOTH IN WHITE GLASS.

BOTTLED FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES, PRESERVED FISH, POTTED MEATS, PATES, &c.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS

were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH

they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LON[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, [illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in [illegible] the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, [illegible] promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., A[illegible]

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,200,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883..... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-Insurances) CAPITAL ..... „	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ..... „	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL „	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..... Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,543,054 14s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883.....£300,690
„ 1882.....£244,2[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .....£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 .....£3,758,042 19
1878 .....£2,313,210 14 5 | 1883 .....£4,543,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
4, Hummum treet.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, an remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING [illegible] Rs. 63,72,450.

1,670 PROPOSALS for [illegible]MIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kohlapur.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE!"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA BHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; De BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

...L VOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

...PROPRIETORS,
DRUG MIDLAND COUNTIES
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS. EVERYWHERE
17, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes ...	5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels ...	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank of India),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

Handsome Silver Flexible Necklet, manufactured of Sterling Frosted Silver, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, according thickness.

A set of "Daisy" tinted Silver and 18-ct. Gold Brooch and Earrings. Brooch, Rs. 8. Earrings, Rs. 5.

No. 417.
A quaint Silver Locket, Japanese Style. Ornamentation partly Gold. Rs. 22.

No. 409.
A set of Japanese Fan Silver Brooch, and Earrings with Birds and Butterfly in Gold. Brooch, Rs. 10. Earrings, Rs. 6.

Bombay, 4th September, 1884.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.
LIMITED,
Shirt Makers.

CASH

Dress Shirts, ½-doz., R 30/-

Dress Shirts, Collar..., ½-doz., R 33/-

White Shirts, ½-doz., R 22/-

Silk Shirts, each R 11/8

PRICES

French Cambric ½-doz., R 30/-

Oxford Cloth, ½-doz., R 33/-

Zephyr Cloth., ½-doz., R 33/-

Flannel or Silk & Wool; *White and Coloured*, each R 8/8

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

Patterns and Self-Measurement Instructions Free on application.

COLT'S REVOLVERS SHOT-GUNS AND MAGAZINE RIFLES

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION
GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, as supplied to H.M. WAR DEPARTMENT, takes the Service Ammunition.

COLT'S Single-Action ARMY PISTOL, as adopted by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, .450 cal.; a most powerful, accurate shooting pistol without unpleasant recoil.

COLT'S "FRONTIER PISTOL," .440 cal., takes the Colt and Winchester Magazine Rifle Cartridge. This pistol is most extensively used in the Western States and Territories of North America.

COLT'S REVOLVERS and DERINGERS for Home Protection and Travellers.

COLT'S 12-bore SHOT GUNS, especially suitable for India and the Colonies, for wild fowl or large game; to fire either shot or ball.

COLT'S MAGAZINE RIFLES AND CARBINES, .450 cal. Now ready. To be had through any respectable Gunmaker, or from

COLT'S FIREARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

JUST LANDED.
ANOTHER BATCH OF THE
CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized, Rs. 900.
The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE BIJOU PIANO.
Compass 5 Octaves, Rs. 300.

CATALOGUES of MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS POST FREE.

PIANOFORTES.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have IRON FRAMES, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
PIANOS for HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND & PILLS

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT, called by the above name,
Is a Sovereign Remedy for
Rupture, Cancer, Cuts, Eyes Inflamed, Gangrene, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Burns, Chilblains, Eruptions, Fistula, Pimples, Scorbutic Complaints, Ulcerated Legs, Even if of twenty years' standing.—Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s.

The PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ or ALTERATIVE PILLS are confidently recommended for the cure of Scrophula (commonly called King's Evil), Scorbutic Ulcers, Leprosy, and are remarkably successful in that form of Skin Disease which shows itself in cracks in the skin of the hands, which are so painful and so difficult to heal. They are also a valuable Family Aperient. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.
Prepared by BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, and Sold by all Chemists.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST AND MILDEST APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1 Holds	Half-pint Food, besides Water	... Rs.	3	4 0 each.
No. 2. „	Three-quarters Pint Food	„ ... „	3	12 0 „
No. 3. „	One Pint Food	„ ... „	4	8 0 „
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...		... ... „	1	0 0 „
„	Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...	„	1	0 0 per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are eminently suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

AGENTS IN INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore.

Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

STONE'S GINGER WINE
STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

NOTICES.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the best, purest, and most fragrant preparation for the teeth. Health depends in a great measure upon the soundness of the teeth and their freedom from decay, and all dentists allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a beautifully pure, delicate, and fragrant toilet powder, and has lately been much improved. Each box has inside the lid a certificate of purity from Dr. Redwood, Ph. D. F.C.S., &c. Sold in three tints: white, rose, and cream.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands articles, at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN, LONDON.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST. PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. & 1s. EACH
DEPOT 17 SHOE LANE LONDON

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine.—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossman a," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 26th, Suit 27).—I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

KEATING'S ANTHELMINTIC BON BON WORM TABLET.
St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent.* R
Dated October 11, 1869.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout the Globe, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognised by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalle, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ CAUTION.—The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE, ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be persuaded to take any cheap, Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Harris & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE
ENTERICON
CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its Extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Scrofula, Imperfect Nutrition, the effects of Mercury, Poorness of Blood, Loss of Appetite, Want of Vitality, &c.

ENTERICON is stated by eminent physicians and chemists to be the best medicine ever compounded for these complaints. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases have been radically cured, and many thousands more have derived extraordinary relief when everything else had signally failed.

ENTERICON increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the Blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON—A short trial and consistent adherence to the directions for use will satisfactorily prove beyond doubt that it is the Greatest Restorative discovered by modern science. Numerous testimonials accompany each bottle.

ENTERICON is Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the civilised world. Price 8s., 14s. and 32s.

In India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta. Harris & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Gillon & Co., Lahore, &c.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.